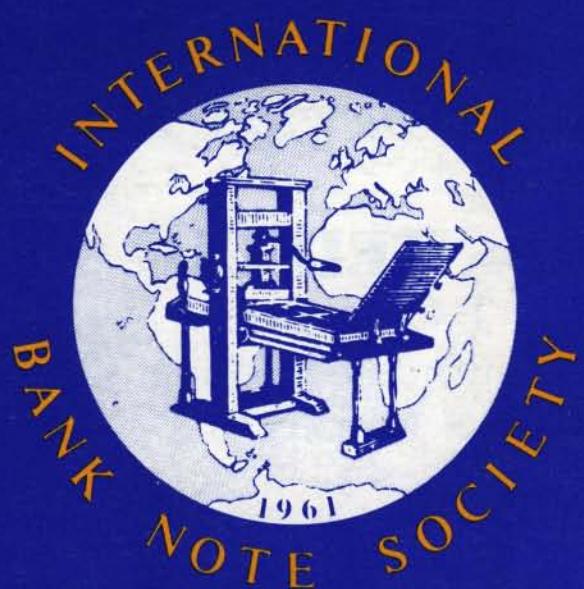


BANK NOTE JOURNAL



Volume 20, No. 3 & 4, 1981

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I.B.N.S. JOURNAL, Vol. 20, No. 3 & 4, 1981

EDITOR

Ted Uhl

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Editor's Galley

Surprisingly enough there were few letters to the Editor following the issuance of my initial endeavor.

The two notes we did get referred primarily to the new standard cover. One from our friends in England expressed delight at our usage of the shadow type used in their (Burnley) publication. The other (friend?) from North of our border simply remarked "UGH" when referring to our cover. Nevertheless, we intend to keep it.

Our Secretary urges members not to send cash when paying dues. A money order or bank draft will do. Also, when sending obsolete notes as dues payment, (this refers to our overseas members who are prohibited from sending money out of the country) please make certain the value is in line with the current market. Our Secretary should not have to pay for your dues because your contribution has an inflated price tag.

This edition, as you can see, has been expanded to include issues No. 3 and 4. There are an extra twelve pages added, including the first five chapters of Fred Philipson's last and greatest endeavor. Hopefully there is something of interest for all our readership.

Please send us your old address as well as the new one when you move. We file by Zip and State and/or country, so this will enable us to make the change more easily.

Unfortunately I missed the London Congress this year—last minute change of plans. I do hope to see all my friends there next year at the 1982 Congress which will be expanded to two days.

That's it for now. Happy Holidays and remember, support your I.B.N.S. JOURNAL.

Best
Ted

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President's Column

It now looks as though IBNS is well on the road to good health. It has not been an easy year for us, especially with regard to the JOURNAL, but hopefully we are entering a period of relative stability in our various functions.

Our progress is due to the hard work of a number of key individuals such as Editor, Ted Uhl, Secretary Alusic with his many hours weekly of IBNS business, Newsletter editor Clyde Reedy and his "folksy" Newsletter, our various Chapter chairmen all over the world who are constantly working on meetings, speeches, gaining new members and other activities for IBNS. It all helps. I've noticed recently that when paper money is auctioned it brings consistently better prices than coins.

Having recently returned from a wonderful visit to London for the IBNS Con-

gress and to Germany to visit Albert Pick on cataloging work, I learned a great many things first hand which I was aware of only subliminally before.

I now realize the high degree of sophisticated activity which goes on constantly with our UK contingent. Meetings are held often, they are well organized and there is a cadre of willing workers that would be the envy of any group anywhere. They treated me wonderfully well and I came away a confirmed "Anglophile", knowing that our UK membership is a most vital part of the total organization.

There are still the usual logistical problems, revolving around getting information to all our members as quickly and cost efficiently as possible. This has been going on

(Continued on page 83)



Currency at War

by Fred Philipson, F.R.N.S.

EDITORS NOTE: Following are five of 10 chapters dealing with Fred Philipson's "Currency at War." Fred's lengthy contribution to the I.B.N.S. readership is an outstanding testimonial to his many years of devotion to our hobby.

Chapter 1 Extracts from Writings of Flavius Josephus

THIS war history, dealing with captives, hostages and prisoners of war, commences in early times and continues up to the present. Extracts from the writings of Flavius Josephus, the Jewish historian, and findings from the Old Testament will be examined. Records of the captivity of the people of Israel in Babylon, evidence found in the temple and the pyramid picture writings made by the Egyptians are further sources of information. Such writings are to be found in the later pyramids at Thebes where a true likeness of the Hittites, another ancient race, is pictured.

The most brilliant of rock carving comes from Bisitun, a mountain in Persia (Iran), where Darius the Great perpetuated his glory for all time. On this limestone mountain, 100 feet above the highest point one can climb, is a 10x18 foot panel of rock carving featuring a dramatic scene of a 5 ft. 10 in. Darius crowned standing majestically with one foot on the prostrate usurper Gau-mata, while lined up behind are eight more defeated rivals with ropes around their necks awaiting their fate.

Before the carving had been finished Darius had defeated the Scythian king and made him a prisoner and wished to have him added to the panel. It was not possible without spoiling the planned setting.

On this 2,525 year old piece of rock sculpture, Darius proclaims his achievements to the world with the following: "This is what I did. By the grace of Alhuramadza, I did it in the same year. O thou who shalt examine this inscription in future, let it convince thee as to what was done by me. Regard it not a lie."

Under the carved relief, four-and-a-half 10-foot columns carry the full story of this

great king's victories in three languages. These are Old Persian, Babylonian, and Elamite, thus providing a clue to Cuneiform (wedge shaped) scripts and enabling our inscriptions to be read more accurately.

Thanks to Sir Henry C. Rawlinson who made the perilous climb up this 4,000 foot Iranian mountain to copy the inscriptions on the panel, we had a find which equalled the Rosetta stone found in Egypt during Napoleon's unsuccessful campaign in 1799. It was Boussard, a French engineer officer, who discovered the 30x38 inch piece of inscribed basalt stone at Rosetta in the Nile Delta.

This furnished a clue for the interpretation of Egyptian hieroglyphics because its inscription was trilingual. Today the Rosetta Stone can be seen in the British Museum.

Jewish Prisoners

It is in an earlier period, 547 B.C., that we find the first mention of Jewish prisoners after the Babylonians had captured Jerusalem. Then again in 586 B.C. the city was once more besieged and destroyed. More prisoners were taken to Babylon and among these was the prophet Daniel. He was to become an outstanding figure in the story of the Persian Empire.

In those early days, it appears that prisoners were chosen on account of their skills, learning, and suitability for labor. The wonderful architecture of the Assyrians, Babylonians and Persians was built with the help of slave or prisoner-of-war labor. The more intellectual prisoner was singled out and had a certain amount of freedom, as in the case of Daniel and his companions.

From the Book of Daniel in the Old Testament we are aware of his foretelling of Belshazzar's dream and explaining the meaning of the words: "Mene Mene Tekel Upharsin" as "God hath numbered thy kingdom and finished it, Thou art weighed in the balances and found wanting, Thy kingdom is divided and given to the Medes and Persians."

That same night in 529 B.C. the city of Babylon fell into the hands of Cyrus the Great of Persia and Belshazzar was slain. This conquest proved a blessing to the Jewish captives, for three years later, in 536 B.C., Cyrus signed a decree allowing the

captives to return to their native land, giving permission for the Temple which had been destroyed to be rebuilt.

It is stated by scholars that Psalm 119, called the Song of Ascents, was composed and sung as they travelled back home. It is made up of twenty two sections of eight verses, each using a different letter for each section.

Not all the captives returned; during their captivity many had found a place in the Persian community and held positions of authority; one in particular was Daniel. A gifted man with superior knowledge, Daniel was appointed by Cyrus to be a district governor, and as such, he ended his days in Persia. In Persia today he is still remembered and honored with an elaborate tomb which is located in the ancient city of Susa on the Chaour river. The city has remained uninhabited since the tenth century. Whether Daniel is really buried in this tomb is open to one's own speculation. Most important is the fact that on the 5-rial note of the Bank Mellie Iran which pictures the Shah Reza on the front and which has a watermark showing the Royal Crown, the Tomb of Daniel appears on the back. Some of these notes carry an overprint from a cylinder seal featuring Darius slaying a lion.

The 'Daric'

Significant is the fact that among the earliest gold coins is the "Daric" which takes its name from Darius, 521-485 B.C. He is featured on these coins holding the traditional emblem of Persia, a bow and arrow.

The Persian Empire fell to Alexander the Great, son of Philip II of Macedonia, in 331 B.C. Alexander in his short life, 356-323 B.C., covered himself with glory by his many conquests.

During this time another empire was taking shape, eventually to carry the name of Rome.

From a small village on Mons Platatinus in Italy, the seeds of a mighty empire were sown; rising in 753 B.C. from simplicity to become a great power, it was doomed to die in luxury in A.D.455.

Her progress at first was steady and by 265 B.C. she had established a firm govern-
(continued on page 87)



'Transnistria' Currency Notes

by E.D. Gribanov, M.D.

IN 1980 there came off the press two catalogues of world currency notes. The first—the third edition of the world-known author A. PICK'S **Standard Catalog of World Paper Money**, the second—**World War Two Military Currency** by Schwan and Boling. Both books are published in the USA and are intended to be the most complete catalogues of the state banknotes issues (the

former) and banknotes military issues of World War II (the latter).

However, even these publications are far from listing all notes. In my collection there are some notes not described in these books. It is quite understandable that rarities may not be a property of the authors of such like publications. "Transnistria" currency notes can be.

Their history is as follows: During the

Great Patriotic War, German and Rumanian troops temporarily occupied the part of the USSR territory including Moldavia and Ukraine. The territory between the Bug and the Dniester was conventionally called "Transnistria" (trans — Via, Nistru — the Dniester in Rumanian). The city of Odessa was to be the center of the territory.

During the period from 1943 to 1944, Rumania issued special currency notes for "Transnistria". They were made by the Institute for Foreign Trade Financing ("Infinex"). They were of the following face-values: 1-lei, 6-leis, 24-leis, 120-leis, 600-leis and 1,200-leis. Such unusual for Rumania face-values were caused by the ratio of German marks to Rumanian leis. One German mark was equal to 6 Rumanian leis. The number of notes was great enough, which is shown by seven-digit numerals in the notes' numbers. And these were not "patterns" but quite complete notes.

1 lei - paper yellow; without watermarks; color lilac; one color; without drawings, size 60x90mm.

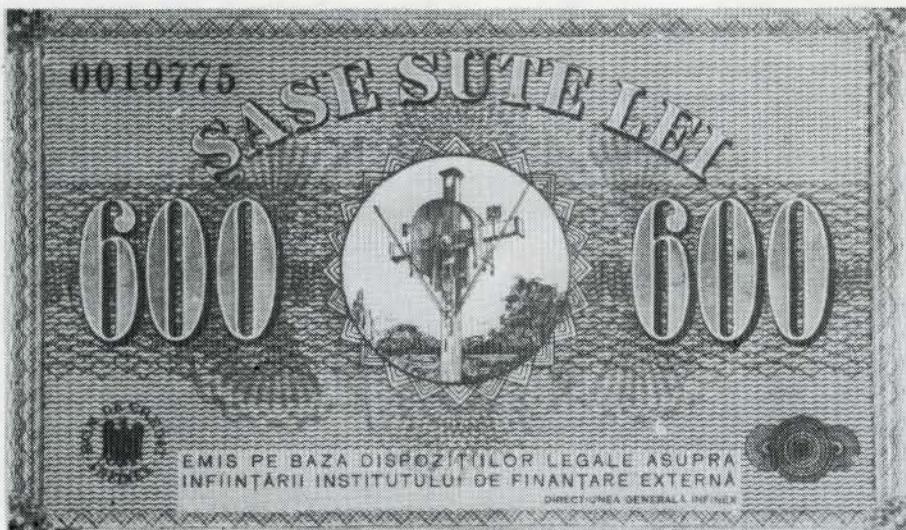
6 leis - didn't see the note.

24 leis - paper yellow; without watermarks; color dark brown; one color, without drawings; size 65x110mm.

120 leis - paper white; with a watermark (a king's crown over a monogram of 2 interlacing letters C and a Roman numeral II between them), color grey-blue; on the front side to the right in a circle, a drawing of a flower; size 80x135mm.

600 leis - paper white; with a similar watermark; color grey-green; one color on the front side in the center in a circle there is a drawing of Christ's crucifixion on a wooden cross; size 90x145mm.

1,200 - paper white, with the similar watermark; color orange; a green frame background; on the front side in the center in a circle there is a drawing of a bunch of grapes; on the back side in the center in a circle there is a picture of two men in a boat on the river, on



Front and back of 'Transnistria' 600 Lei note.



Early Scottish Ship Bank Issues

by James Douglas

TITLES accorded to the majority of banks are purely fictional in character. Occasionally we come across some which have a more romantic sound to their names. One such bank is the Ship Bank founded in Glasgow, Scotland, in the year 1750.

Not only does the name arouse a measure of curiosity, but it had the added attraction of a "local boy makes good" element in the conduct of its affairs. In actual fact however, there was nothing unorthodox in the running of the bank and the hands at the helm of the "ship" were staid men possessing that degree of integrity and sound business acumen which have given Scottish bankers that enviable world-wide reputation which they have long enjoyed.

By 1750 the emergence of Glasgow as a major center of commerce and overseas trade was well under way. By virtue of its geographical position it was well placed for a rapidly developing trade with colonial America, particularly with Virginia. Resulting from this some of the most successful Glasgow merchants became known as "Tobacco Lords" and being men of vision their aspirations extended beyond routine exporting and importing.

One thing which had not escaped their notice was the fact that virtually the entire business of banking in Scotland was at that time in the hands of three Edinburgh-based chartered banks—the Bank of Scotland, The Royal Bank of Scotland and The British Linen Company. To an extent the financial needs of commercial Glasgow were subjected to a degree of remote control. To remedy this the Ship Bank was formed.

It was a private bank with a partnership drawn from several of the best known of West of Scotland merchants including "tobacco lords" and first operated under the partnership name of Colin Dunlop, Alexander Houstoun & Company.

Ship Bank

From 1754 all its notes bore vignettes of a ship in full sail and henceforth it was always affectionately known as the "Ship Bank". It is not the purpose of this article to deal with the bank's history in depth. This is fully documented in "The History of the Union Bank of Scotland" published in 1930, copies of which appear from time to time on dealers'

lists. Collectors will wish however for some essential background information.

There were three changes in the partnership title:

1750: Colin Dunlop, Alexander Houston & Company

1777: Moores Carrick & Company

1789: Carrick Brown & Company

Thereafter followed a series of mergers which finally resulted in the Ship Bank becoming a constituent bank of the Bank of Scotland, one of the trio of Edinburgh banks which took such strong exception to its birth, but which now looks back on it with pride as one of its most successful antecedents. The various mergers are best outlined in diagrammatic or "family tree" form.

1750 The Ship Bank
Colin Dunlop, Alexander Houston & Company
Moores Carrick & Company (1777)
Carrick Brown & Company (1789)

1836 Merged with the Glasgow Bank Company to form The Glasgow and Ship Bank
1843 Merged with The Union Bank of Scotland
1955 Merged with the Bank of Scotland founded in 1695 by Act of the Scottish Parliament

That the Ship Bank was a successful bank there can be no doubt. Notes in actual circulation amounted to £41,438 (1752) increasing to £82,331 (1761) and £221,270 (1793). The balance sheet totals were £1,028,456 in 1821 and £1,287,583 at the time of the merger in 1836. Impressive figures for these early days.

Readers in the United States may derive some satisfaction in the links, however superficial, which exist between the founding of the old Ship Bank and their own state of Virginia.

The ship motif has been perpetuated not only on the notes of the original bank but also on those of its successors. Today it voyages across the design on the back of the current issue of the Bank of Scotland, 226 years after it first set sail on the Ship Bank

note of 1754. It represents no particular ship and was introduced merely as an appropriate emblem of the maritime trade in which the "tobacco lords" were engaged. Because of this succeeding note designers were at liberty to interpret it as they wished but always conforming to the original terms of reference—a ship in full sail. Consequently, we find its appearance updated from time to time.

Bank of Scotland Collection

All Ship Bank notes are rare. They rank among the "classic" banknote issues of the English-speaking world and fortunate indeed is the collector who possesses one. Included in the Bank of Scotland note collection and inherited from that of the former Union Bank of Scotland Limited are specimens of eleven differing types. Some are represented by several examples but others are unique.

Regretably it was not the practice in earlier days for the Scottish banks to preserve specimens of the notes which they issued and in this the Ship Bank was no exception. It is rather strange that no one considered the possibility that such relics, reflecting as they did, contemporary banking history, merited preservation. It is equally strange that numerous early notes which now repose in bank and institutional collections owe their survival to the fact that they were not presented for payment until comparatively recent times and accordingly retained as curiosities.

The note issues of the Scottish banks are never invalidated—a "promise to pay" being regarded as a continuing obligation no matter how long ago it was made. Consequently until banknote collecting became an established hobby all old Scottish notes which turned up were immediately presented for payment at the appropriate bank or its successor.

Several of the Ship Bank notes in the Bank of Scotland collection, including some unique items, were presented for payment "over the counter" at The Union Bank of Scotland in the early 1900s. These survived the otherwise inevitable incineration only because some official at the time, having a less "philistine" outlook than many of his

(continued on next page)

Ship Bank Issues . . .

(continued from page 69)

colleagues, considered them worthy of retention in the bank archives. The holders of the notes duly received face value for them, and we can but speculate what their market value would be today.

On appropriate occasions and at suitable locations the Bank of Scotland arranges for sections of its note collection to be placed on public display. This is a highly commendable policy and one which collectors fully approve. However it does place items in the "unique" category at risk in the event of fire or similar disaster. It seems prudent therefore to ensure that in the event of loss—however unlikely—of the actual notes, at least illustrations and relevant details will be available to future generations of banknote collectors.

With this object in view the IBNS JOURNAL has been selected as the appropriate publication to house such records. The range of Ship Bank notes held in the Bank of Scotland collection is by no means complete. Particularly in the higher denominations several types have failed to survive, and although there is always the chance of an isolated specimen coming to the surface we must conclude that the missing "ships" have sunk without trace.

(1) This note, the first type to be issued by the Ship Bank, was discovered in 1975 in the archives of the Bank of Scotland and was unknown to the writer when he pre-

pared "Scottish Banknotes." It is almost certainly unique. The absence of the ship motif confirms that the title "Ship Bank" could not have been acquired until a later date.

The legend makes an interesting departure from normal and is worth quoting:

"I, Arthur Robertson, Merchant in Glasgow, Cashier appointed by Colin Dunlop Alexander Houstoun & Company, Bankiers in Glasgow pursuant to powers from the said Company promise to pay to James Simson or the Bearer on demand Twenty Shillings sterling, the Date, Name and Sum are inserted by me the said Cashier and subscribed by me and the said Colin Dunlop & Alexr. Houstoun."

The note is handsigned by the three officials referred to and the fact that the sum Twenty Shillings is entered by hand raises the possibility that the same type of note may have been used for other denominations..

There are no engraver's or printer's imprints, and the note is cut at the left in the usual irregular manner of the period enabling it to be matched on presentation with the appropriate counterfoil to prove its authenticity.

(2) The first note recorded bearing the Ship emblem has a legend roughly similar to that of the 1750 note. It is inscribed with the name of the Bank's second Cashier, James Simson, previously the Accountant. Arthur Robertson, his predecessor, had received a



(1) Twenty Shillings: 9 March 1750

salary of £120 per annum, but Simson had his reduced to £106 "including coal and candles". These were by no means insignificant salaries for the period.

The sum "Twenty Shillings" is now in printed form, and the note is additionally headed "£12 Scots". The old Scots currency ceased to exist at the time of the Treaty of Union in 1707 but the custom of inscribing financial documents in Pounds Scots persisted well into the 18th century. "Bankers" replaces the old term "Bankiers" and again the absence of any imprint affords no clue as to the designer, engraver or printer. The note, probably also unique, has been somewhat vandalized by defacing it with a "Cancelled" stamp, but the type of stamp used indicates that the note was presented for payment at the Union Bank of Scotland in the late 19th century.

(3) This note was discovered in 1975 together with the Twenty Shilling note of 1750 already referred to and again is of a type previously unknown. The Ship Bank had by now adopted the "option clause" favored by the Edinburgh banks and this note promises to pay

"on demand Five Pounds sterling or in the option of the said Company Five Pounds two shillings and six-pence sterling at the end of six months after the day of the demand and the option of the said Company their Cashier is hereby ordered to mark the day of presenting of this note on the back thereof etc."

It bears the signatures of James Simson the Cashier together with those of the two senior partners, Colin Dunlop and Alexander Houstoun. Our ship has been updated in design and is now an armed merchantman, sailing to the right. The engraving is of high quality, but again we have no imprint which could reveal its author.

(4) This note was presented for payment at the Union Bank of Scotland on March 31, 1907 having been in circulation for 148 years, the holder receiving its face value. It contains the option clause, on this occasion promising to pay

"on demand One Pound sterling, or in the Option of the said Comapny One Pound and sixpence sterling at the end of six months after the day of the demand, etc., etc."

There is no evidence that the Ship Bank ever availed itself of the option but it was a safety device designed to discourage rivals from suddenly presenting a large quantity of notes in order to cause financial embarrassment.

The signatures are those of the bank's third Cashier, Alexander Morson, and the two senior partners. The ship in the vignette

resembles that on the Five Pound note of 1756, but the jibs are unfolded. There is no imprint.

(5) In order to conform to the provisions of the Bank Act of 1765 which abolished the option clause, a newly designed five pound note appeared that year in which the clause was duly omitted.

This has a new ship vignette, on this occasion a warship. Previous vignettes had featured merchantmen or armed merchant-

men but there was probably no significance in introducing this warlike vessel with 18 guns protruding from its starboard side — just another interpretation of “a ship in full sail”.

The signatures are similar to those appearing on the one pound note of this date. This particular note was presented for payment and duly honored by the Union Bank of Scotland in 1907 and is featured as an illustration in that bank’s official history.

(6) Although a newly designed five pound note made its appearance after the abandonment of the option clause it appears that insufficient time was available to produce a new note to meet requirements for the much larger circulation of one pound notes. As an interim measure therefore the plate for the 1754 note was modified to accommodate the name of Alexander Morson as Cashier, the design being otherwise unchanged. The note illustrated was presented for payment at the Union Bank of Scotland Limited in 1909.

The resurrected 1754 plate served its purpose in meeting the immediate requirements for notes omitting the option clause. A new design for this denomination appeared in 1766. The value is now inscribed as “One Pound sterling” instead of “Twenty Shillings” as in previous notes. There is little change in the general appearance of the design but there is a new ship vignette. Alexander Houston’s name is replaced in the text of the note by that of another partner, George Oswald, whose signature appears for the first time.

The one Guinea note of 1-1-1790 is the earliest recorded note to bear the third partnership title of Carrick Brown and company which originated in the previous year. It is signed by one of the partners, John Buchanan, and by John Marshall, the Accountant and Robert Carrick the Cashier. Although devoid of any imprint it is almost certainly the work of the noted Edinburgh engravers Robert Kirkwood and Son. A feature of this note is the printed date, the first occasion this has appeared on a Ship Bank issue, and it is also the first note to bear actual reference to “Ship Bank”. The ornamental vertical scroll at the left reads “Ship Bank of Glasgow”.

An attractive note being printed in two colors, blue and black. For the first time there is an imprint, confirming the engravers to be Robert Kirkwood and Son, the foremost exponents of copper-plate engraving of the period. The signatures are those of one of the partners, the Accountant, and the Cashier. The vignette now incorporates a ship of contemporary design.

The One Guinea denomination was replaced by another which is also in two colors. Engraved on a copper plate by Kirkwood and Son, the ship vignette reverts to its original position at the top left of the design. There are on record several contemporary forgeries of this note, but conforming to the practice of Scottish banks, the Ship Bank duly paid out to all innocent holders of the forged notes.

(7) The most attractive of all the Ship Bank notes and technically of the highest

(continued on next page)



(2) Twenty Shillings: 2 January 1754



(3) Five Pounds: June 1756

Ship Bank Issues . . .

(continued from page 71)

quality. It was the first to be printed from a steel plate and is the work of Joseph Swan of Glasgow who, together with W.H. Lizars of Edinburgh, led the field in banknote engraving in the first half of the 19th century. There are two ship vignettes each displaying remarkable detail and also an illustration of

the Bank's Office. For good measure we have a representation of the River God in the lower portion of the design. Printed in blue and black this type remained in issue until 1836 when the Ship Bank joined with the Glasgow Bank Company to form the Glasgow and Ship Bank.

The note illustrated was presented for payment through the British Linen Bank in 1907 and is one of the three known examples to have survived in issued form.



(4) One Pound: 2 June 1759

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JOURNAL**

Unknown OUN Note

—by E.D. Gribanov—

A. PICK'S Standard Catalog of World Paper Money, 3rd Ed., 1980, p. 910, and the World War II Military Currency catalogue of C.F. Schwan & J.E. Boling, 1980, p. 133, the fullest and latest publications describe a single 5-karbovanets OUN note issued in 1946 by the Organization of Nationalists. Not a single catalogue gives a presentation of this note, indicating that it was impossible to obtain its photograph, and that it bears representations of two soldiers, one with a tommy-gun, the other with a hand grenade. Color - brown and violet. The size is not indicated.

My collection contains an OUN banknote, never described anywhere. Its size is 65x115mm. The paper is white with a wavy watermark. The color is black and red on the front and grey-green on the back. Nominal value is 50 francs. The front bears an inscription in Ukrainian: "OUN Liberation Fund" (at top) and "Twentieth Founding Anniversary of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists" (at bottom).

The note's number is 57,333. Depicted in the middle of the note is the symbol of the Ukrainian nationalists. The back bears the representation of two soldiers with tommy-guns and hand grenades against the background of a church and the coat-of-arms of

(continued on page 76)

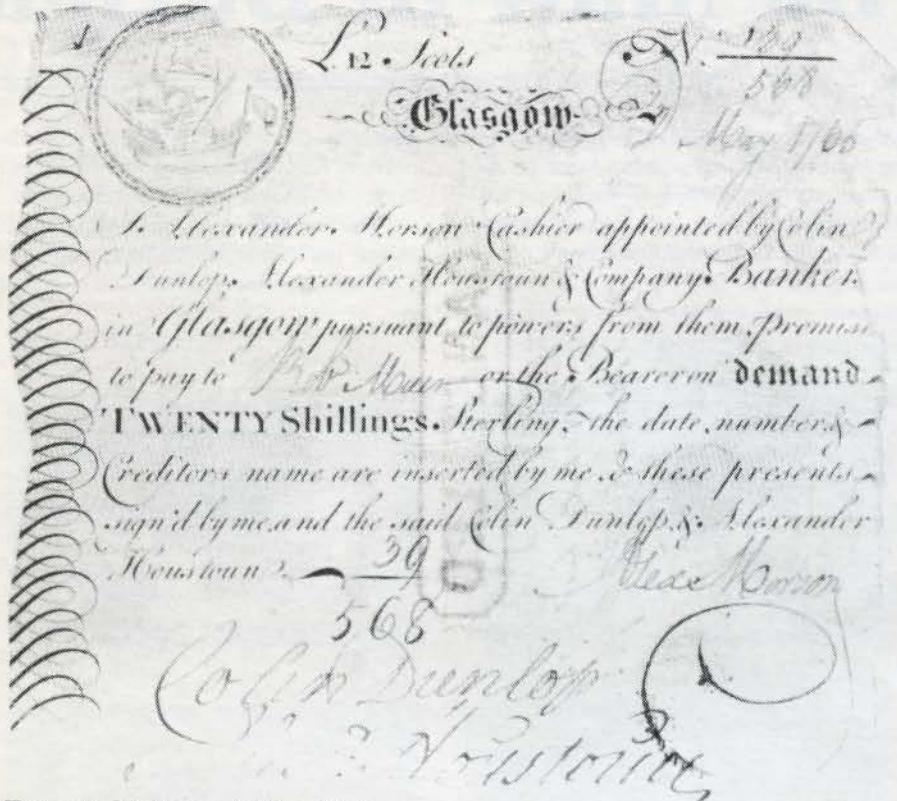


(5) Five Pounds: 2 May 1765



The Jewish Colonial Trust

—by Edward Schuman—



(6) Twenty Shillings: 2 May 1765



(7) One Pound: 2 January 1834

THE last quarter of the nineteenth century was the beginning of the mass immigration of European Jews into what was then known as Palestine. For despite the comparatively modern area, Jewish people suffered many persecutions and denials of common rights in many European countries.

Various decrees or laws were enacted in which the Jewish were forbidden to live in certain cities, work in specific trades or own land or property. For religious reasons or personal hatred, programs were enacted against them and entire villages were mercilessly attacked and its inhabitants slaughtered, farms and crops burned and personal property confiscated.

In Russia, Poland and the Baltic regions, Jews lived in constant fear for their lives and property, though these same conditions existed in lesser degrees in other countries as well.

Theodore Herzl, the father of Zionism and others in the leadership of the Jewish communities realized that the only solution to these problems would be for a mass exodus of the Jewish people into a land of their own. In many countries, organizations were formed to assist those Jews who were determined to immigrate to Palestine, then under Turkish rule. The Turks welcomed Jewish settlers. Since uncultivated land in Palestine reverted back to government ownership, the government officials were delighted to "sell" the land to the Jewish settlers.

To further this effort and to funnel the large sums of money needed to finance this project, in March of 1899 the Second Zionist Congress chartered the Jewish Colonial Trust. In essence, a Jewish National Bank which would assist in the colonization of the Jewish people in Palestine.

Total capitalization was for Two Million British Pounds Sterling. This was divided into 1,999,900 Common Shares at English £1 each and 100 founders shares. By 1902 approximately 20% of the total capital had been raised. Capitalization had been a very difficult task. The majority of the shares were sold in Eastern Europe to European Jews at what was then a large amount of money, for the British pound commanded respect against local currencies. The poor

(continued on page 85)



Portrait Type 100-Kyat Note Issued by Ba Maw of Burma

by Michael Robinson

IN December 1941, Japanese forces began their attacks on several countries in Southeast Asia, one of which was Burma. By the following May they had control of the entire country and were issuing the well-known series of occupation banknotes.

Initially the denominations were ¼-rupee to 10-rupee, but after the currency had been decimalized in October 1942, the 1-, 5- and 10-cent were added. On August 11, 1943, the Japanese set up an independent State of Burma with Dr. Ba Maw, a pre-war Prime Minister, as Head of State (Naingandaw Adipadi).

The military banknotes had been issued first by the Yokohama Specie Bank, and subsequently by the Southern Development Bank, but the aim of the Japanese was to set up indigenous banks in the conquered territories. On January 15, 1944, the Burma State Bank was formed with the intention that it should issue its own notes, and in August that year an order was placed in Tokyo for 3,000 million notes of the "peacock" series (the 1-, 5-, 10-, 100-rupees; PICK 13, 13A, 14, 15). However, due to the difficulties of production and transport at the end of the war, very few of these have survived. It was difficult even to maintain supply of the standard military notes; production had to be transferred to Djakarta and possibly other places such as Singapore.

When the allied troops recaptured Rangoon in May 1945, the finance minister of the Ba Maw Government, Dr. Set, was interviewed by Brigadier Arthur Patter, controller of finance and accounts, (Civil Affairs Service (Burma)). Part of the interview is given below; the full text and more information of the Japanese banknotes will be found in my book with Lewis Shaws' *The Coins and Banknotes of Burma*:

Until quite recently the highest denomination of Japanese notes was Rs 10, but then suddenly the Japanese began to issue Rs 100 notes.

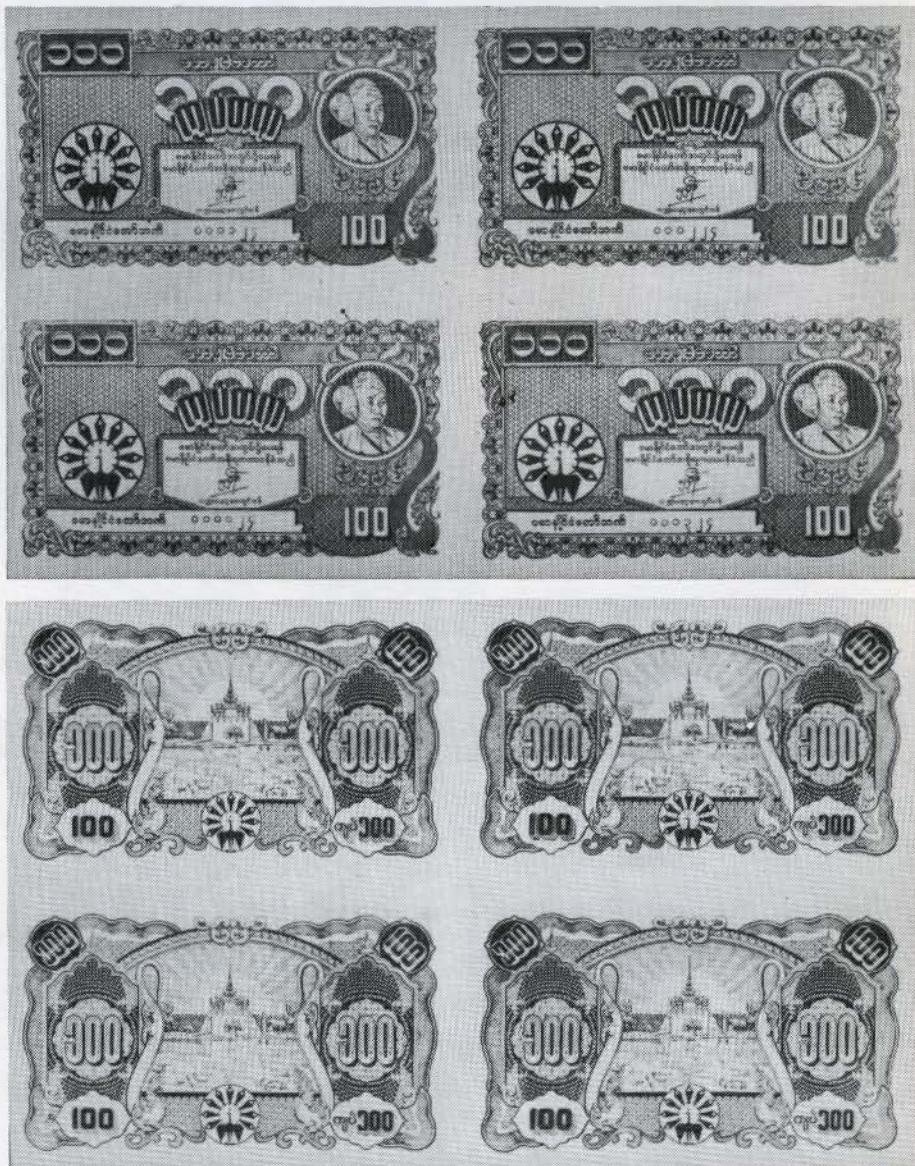
U Set said that the Burma State Bank was opened in January 1944. Thereafter the Ba Maw Government, concerned with the reckless issue of Japanese notes, was continually pressing for supply from Japan of the Burma State Bank notes with which it

intended to carry out a currency conversion. The Japanese, however, kept making excuses to the Ba Maw Government and never did more than produce specimens of Rs 5 and Rs 10 Burma State Bank notes. Towards the end they created a scarcity of Japanese notes and the Ba Maw Government in desperation ordered its own press in

Rangoon to produce Burma State Bank notes of Rs 100 denomination. A number of these notes were printed but never issued.

The last two sentences give us the clue to the portrait style 100-Kyat notes (PICK 15A) which in fact seem to have appeared

(continued on page 84)



Front and back sheet of four 100-Kyat notes issued by Burma's Ba Maw Government.

In Pursuit of Palindromes

by Roger Outing

DIFFERENT items of paper currency possess many different attributes which make them desirable collecting material. Probably one of the least significant factors is the personal serial number of any individual note. However, even this relatively insignificant factor presents opportunities for those seeking a challenge. A very few items of paper currency bear serial numbers which read the same whether read forwards or backwards and the purpose of this article is to examine this particular curiosity.

Now I am aware that a certain section of the collecting fraternity will insist on referring to such numbers as 'radar numbers', presumably because the word 'radar' itself reads the same both forwards and backwards. Without wishing to raise the controversy to the point of white heat I would respectfully point out that we do not have to invent a new word to describe this particular collecting topic. Most standard dictionaries already provide us with a perfectly good word to describe exactly and precisely what we mean. That word is palindrome. A palindrome is a word or phrase, or for our purposes, a number which reads the same both forwards and backwards. So much for semantics.

Illustrated in figure 1 is a Venetian 100-

Ducati note of 1798 which is numbered "585" in the lower left corner. Thus we are provided with our first example of a palindrome and one which consists simply of three digits which employ just two different numbers, that is '5' and '8'. The cognoscent of paper currency palindrome collectors would refer to this example as a "3 digit double number"

and it is a relatively simple example of the art form.

Figure 2 shows the Commune of Bouvignies 50-centime note dated 1915 and which has the serial number "3223" at the upper left. This represents a natural progression

(continued on next page)



Figure 2, 0.50 Centimes of Commune Bouvignies.



Figure 3, 75 Pfennig of Bremen dated 1921.

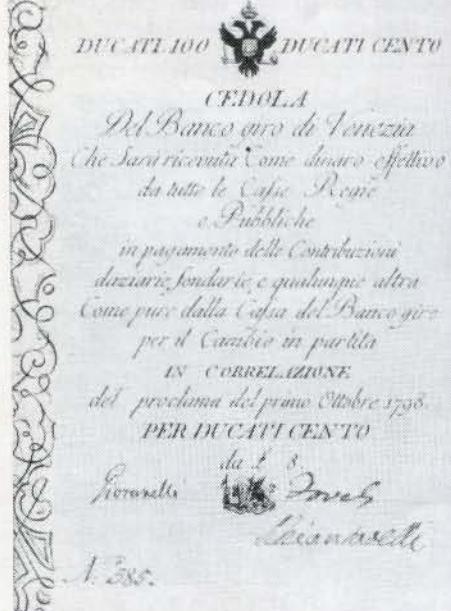


Figure 1, 100 Ducati

Palindromes . . .

(continued from page 75)

from the first example and may be referred to as a "4 digit double number".

Figure 3 shows another piece of local emergency currency and this time it is the Bremen 75-pfennig note which is dated 1921. The serial number at the lower left is "99899" and is an example of a "5 digit double number". In my experience the "5 digit double number" seems to be one of the easier paper currency palindromes to acquire. A logical development within the 5 digit series is the "5 digit triple number" but this seems somewhat scarcer.

The Central Bank of China 2,000-yuan of 1942 features the portrait of Sun Yat Sen and was printed by Thomas De La Rue, London. The serial number at the upper right and upper left is "277772" and is an example of a "6 digit double number".

Quite an advanced stage of development in the numerical palindrome can be seen in the Bank of Biafra £1 which has the serial number "0322230" at the upper right and the lower left. This of course is an example of a "7 digit triple number". I have by now assumed that any reader who has persevered this far will have appreciated that the more digits there are in a number the less likelihood there is of it being a palindrome. This slim likelihood is reduced even further by the possible variety of numbers which may occur. Hence in this example where the numbers "0", "2" and "3" are all employed in a perfect palindrome it may be considered to be quite significant.

The most advanced stage that my researches have so far reached is with a Bank of Biafra 10/- with the serial number "0843480" at the upper right and lower left. This is an example of the very difficult "7 digit quadruple number" and at the present time I believe this to be the most complicated paper currency palindrome to have been documented.

In the appendix to this brief survey I have identified the principal types of palindromes which are encountered with serial numbers comprising between 2 and 10 digits. The exciting possibility of confirming a 9 or 10 digit quintuple number represents the next stage of advancement for palindrome collectors.

At this point I feel that it may be appropriate to add some clarifying comment over the relative merits of different palindromes. It seems to my mind that a "10 digit single number", that is 999999999, has its merits but does not really compare with a palindrome of lesser length but greater complexity. For example, I personally would

consider the "7 digit quadruple number" to be of greater significance than almost any amount of repetition of just a single number. This argument of complexity versus length is one that is hotly debated by paper currency palindrome collectors but in my opinion complexity must take precedence every time. However, these things are a matter of taste and I would not prohibit any collector

his preference so long as I am allowed mine.

In conclusion I would like to announce the establishment of the International Palindrome (Paper Currency) Collectors circle, membership of which is freely available to all IBNS members who are ready to accept that this particular numbers game is nothing more than that. Has anybody got a 9 or 10 digit quintuple number?

APPENDIX A. Major Palindrome Types Within 2 To 10 Digits

2 digit single number

3 digit single number. 3 digit double number.**

4 digit single number. 4 digit double number.**

5 digit single number. 5 digit double number.** 5 digit triple number.

6 digit single number. 6 digit double number. 6 digit triple number.

7 digit single number. 7 digit double number.

7 digit triple number. 7 digit quadruple number.

8 digit single number. 8 digit double number. 8 digit triple number 8 digit quadruple number.

9 digit single number. 9 digit double number. 9 digit triple number. 9 digit quadruple number. 9 digit quintuple number.

10 digit single number. 10 digit double number. 10 digit triple number. 10 digit quadruple number. 10 digit quintuple number.

Unknown OUN Note . . .

(continued from page 72)

the Ukrainian nationalists in the shape of a sun issuing rays. On the right is a bust representation of some figure in the move-

ment. Inscriptions on the note: "Liberation Fund" at top and "1929 — OUN — 1949" at bottom.



Front of 50 Franc OUN note.





The Notaphilic 'Mystery' of John Zizka's Face

by Franticek Sedlacek

FOUR Czechoslovakian notes display the legendary John Zizka, warrior and Czech national hero of the Hussite movement:

PICK 92, 20-crowns 1970

PICK 89, 25-crowns 1961

PICK 87, 25-crowns 1958

PICK 84, 25-crowns 1953

One will notice that three of them show a different Zizka.

PICK 84, 25-crowns 1953, shows the statue of a mounted Zizka, who is here an old man, with his right eye covered and with a heavy moustache.

25-crowns 1958/1961 shows only Zizka's head, turned left. This Zizka is an older man, also with a covered right eye and with a full moustache but otherwise clean shaven face.

PICK 92, 20-crowns 1970, shows Zizka on both sides of the note. On the front Zizka is represented as a carved stone head. This Zizka seems not to be so old, with a covered left eye, a bearded face ad shaven upper lip. On the back of the note is pictured a manuscript from the Middle Ages - Jena Codex, with Zizka on horseback, with both eyes covered and probably shaven.

So suddenly there are some questions! How did Zizka really look during his life? Was he bearded and what kind of beard did

he have? Which eye did he lose first, left or right? And which note displays the most probable portrait of him? Except for the

20-crown 1970, there are similar modern portraits of Zizka on other notes. To dis-

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The Story This Scrip Can Tell

by Albert Platt

LIEUTENANT General Sir James Frederick Lyon, a descendant of the Lyons, Lord Glammis, was the son of Captain James Lyon of the 35th Foot. He was born in 1775 on board a transport homeward bound from America after the Battle of Bunker Hill, where his father was killed.

On August 4, 1791, he was appointed Ensign in the 25th Regiment of Foot — known after 1887 as "The King's Own Scottish Borderers" and further promotions followed as follows:

Lieutenant	— 1793
Captain	— 1795

Major	— 1799
Lieutenant Colonel	— 1802
Colonel	— 1811
Major General	— 1814
Lieutenant General	— 1830

He served with detachments of his regiment which embarked as 'Marines' on board the 'Gibraltar', 80 gun and the 'Marlborough', 74 guns, in the Channel Fleet under Admiral Earl Howe, the famous 'Black Dick', and took part in the actions of the 27th and 29th of May which ended in the great victory of the 'First of June' 1794 over the French fleet about 430 miles west of Ushant.

Lyon afterwards served with his regiment on the island of Grenada during the reign of terror there, 1795-96, when Governor Home and all the principle white inhabitants were massacred by the negroes. He was a member of Lord George Lennox's staff at Plymouth in 1797-98 and later was Aide-de-Camp to the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart at Minorca.

In 1799, when a Major, he was appointed to a foreign corps originally known as 'Stuarts' or the Minorca Regiment, raised on that island by Sir John Stuart, afterwards Count of Maida. The corps was successively known as the Queen's German Regiment and the 97th (Queen's) and was disbanded as the 96th (Queen's) in 1818. Lyon was with it in 1801 in Egypt where it performed with distinction against Bonaparte.

(continued on next page)



Back of 50 Franc OUN note.

Scrip . . .

(continued from page 77)

parte's 'Invincibles' in the battle of March 21, 1801.

Lyon subsequently commanded the Regiment in the Peninsula from 1808 to 1811 at Vimeiro, Talavera, Busaco and the first siege of Badajoz.

In June 1813, he was sent to Germany to assist in organizing the new Hanoverian levies (distinct from 'The King's German Legion') and was present during the operations in the North of Germany in 1813-14 under the Prince Royal of Sweden, (i.e.) Prince Charles John, formerly Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo and ex-Marshal of France. During this period, while serving in the forces of the Allied commander, Lieutenant General Count Wallmoden, Lyon commanded a division of Hanoverians at the Battle of Gohrde on September 16, 1813, where the Allies defeated Napoleon's forces; in this action, the 3rd Regiment of Hussar's, King's German Legion distinguished themselves and added the name 'Gohrde' to their battle honors.

Later on, Lyon was in command of a mixed force of Russians, Hanoverians & Hanseatics under Count Von Bennigsen who had commanded the Russian center at Borodino in the campaign of 1812 and was then blockading Hamburg.

General Lyon was commander of the 6th Hanoverian Brigade during the Waterloo campaign and the advance to Paris. The Brigade was in reserve near Hal, about eight miles west of Waterloo on June 18th and did not engage.

From 1823 to 1833, with headquarters in Barbados, he commanded army units in the Windward and Leeward Islands. He was promised the Governorship of Gibraltar but was disappointed in this.

General Lyon was a K.C.B. (20th January 1815), G.C.H. and had the decorations of The Sword in Sweden, Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, with Gold Medals for Egypt, Vimeiro and Talavera, the Hanoverian and Waterloo medals. He was Colonel of the 24th Foot and Equerry to the Duke of Cambridge. Lieutenant General Sir James Frederick Lyon died at Brighton on the 16th of October, 1842.

References:

Dod's Knightage; Army List; Philiparts Roy & Mil' Cal. 1820. Vol. 3; Gurwoods Well' Desp.' III. 92; Marquis of Londonderry's Narrative of War in Germany, 1813-14; Beamish's History. King's German Legion, London, 1836.

W A R R A N T

By Major General Lyon commanding on a special service in the North of Germany.

In pursuance of the Power and authority vested in

me, You are hereby authorized and directed to pay or cause

to be paid to *J. W. Weller Esq^r Paymaster
of the 3^d Regiment of Hussars King's German
Legion*

£26.8.6 the Sum of Two hundred and Twenty Six Pounds
Eight Shillings, Six Pence Sterling

being for Extra Allowance of Farriery for the
shoeing of Troop Horses of the 3^d King's German
Hussars from the 9th of August to the 24th
December 1813.

as per annexed *Paylist*.

and for so doing, this with the acquaintance of the said

J. W. Weller

shall be to You a

sufficient Warrant and authority.

Given under my Hand
at *Garrison* this *18th* day
of *February* 1814.

James Lyon
Major General

*J. W. Weller Esq^r
D. B. Lanning Esq^r*

PAY WARRANT: By Major General Lyon commanding on a special service in the North of Germany. . . . authorizing an . . . 'Extra Allowance of Farriery for the shoeing of the Troops Horses' . . . 3rd Regiment of Hussars King's German Legion', Hanover, 18th February, 1814." With other elements of The King's German Legion, this cavalry unit was part of Wellington's forces in the Peninsular campaign in which they rendered signal service & added 'Peninsular' to their Colors. The 3rd Regiment of Hussars was in action at Waterloo where it charged and severely mauled a body of French cavalry. On returning to their lines however, the Hussars were caught by more heavily armed French cuirassiers and were in turn badly cut up. Nevertheless, at the end of the day, they could add the word 'Waterloo' to their battle honors.

John Zizka . . .

(continued from page 77)

cover the answers to the above questions it is necessary to turn our attention to the oldest representations of Zizka and to the records from Zizka's time.

The oldest representations of Zizka probably are found in the following: Jistebnice hymn book from about 1450 — here Zizka has spots in the place of eyes and is bearded. Gottingen Codex from 1468 — Zizka has both eyes covered; as to his beard it is impossible to comment. Jena Codex from about 1500 — Zizka has both eyes covered, and in one picture seems to be shaven (this picture was used on the back of the 20-crowns 1970). In another picture he is bearded with a shaven upper lip. The stone (cretaceous marly limestone) head of Zizka was originally a decoration on the Tabor town coat-of-arms. Tabor was a Hussite town and the mentioned coat-of-arms was made in 1515-1516. The carved stone head is displayed on the front of the 20-crowns 1970.

Pictures in the late Gothic style are not too realistic and only the stone head seems to be realistic. By these representations we can suppose that Zizka probably wore a fur cap and perhaps was bearded with a shaven upper lip. Some historians assert that he wore a Polish national costume. What about his eyes? It is true that he lost one eye early in his life and lost the other three years before his death during the siege of Rabi castle. Anals from Zizka's times always call him Jednooky Janek — in English, "Johnny One Eye". This is some evidence that he lost

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Art in Finnish Paper Money

by Hannu Paatela

A piece of paper money visually consists of many beautifully designed details and a harmony of colors. All this combined with specially made papers and watermarks prevent the counterfeiting of the banknotes, a constant problem for many years.

During war periods even governments have made themselves guilty of this activity when trying to ruin or interfere with the economics of the enemy countries. In the process one must always keep ahead of the counterfeiter. This leads us to the development of the basic structure of paper money and to the large variety of artistic views used on banknotes.

As historical documents these pieces of art reveal a great many facts concerning nearly every field, especially economics and economic history. The following article shows, from a point of artistic view, the development of some banknotes through a series of unique, original, manually drawn sketches. Every one of them has similarities in details to the issued banknote, thus they are constructing tools of the artist.

This 20 mark pattern was designed in Dresden, Germany in 1878 by architects. The intention was to design the 1882 model 20 mark note for the State Bank of Finland. However, the issued note was designed by a Finnish architect, Jack Ahrenberg. Similar-

ties appear to some extent in these two but even more in the later 1894 issue. This was designed abroad, presumably in Germany.

The Union Bank of Finland issued its first banknotes in 1867. After ten years the bank was to issue new notes because the increased counterfeiting activity caused fear among the board members of the bank. The planning of the new notes was assigned to an architect and author, Jack Ahrenberg.

These 15 mark sketches of the planned 1882 model notes of the Union Bank of Finland must have been made before May 20, 1880. On that day the Senate cancelled the usage of the 15 mark denomination notes to be redeemed in two years. However, many details of these sketches appear in the new 1882 model 25 mark notes.

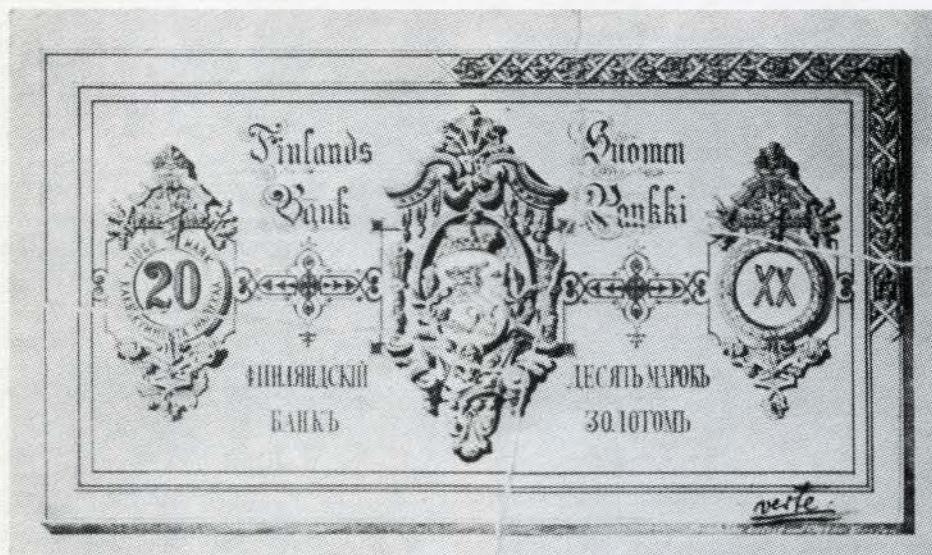
'Daughter of Finland'

The face sides of the sketches have human representations of the "Daughter of Finland" and the "Daughter of the North". The issued notes, however, present the guardian spirit of the Finnish forests, known as "Tapio". The center of the sketches and the issued 25 note have similar figures as well as text types and corner figures.

The first sketch has errors in the Finnish text because Mr. Ahrenberg obviously did not speak Finnish. Most of them have been corrected in the second sketch. Also a new styling of letters appears in this sketch.

The back of the issued 25 mark note has even more similarities to the 15 mark sketches. The waterfall theme was used and put into a more typical Finnish frame - large untouched forests, wild rapids and salmon fishing. The center details, as well as the round corners of the issued note, are very similar to the sketches. The 25 mark sketch also gave some details to the final creation. The side decorations were used exactly as they appear in the sketch. Also the final color remained blue. the rest of the unapproved details show the architecture of the city of Helsinki. The cathedral and the surroundings were designed by the famous architect Carl Engel in the early 1800's.

In 1917, when Finland gained independence as the Republic of Finland, the Russian



The back of the 20 marks model 1894 was designed abroad, presumably in Germany.

Art in Finnish . . .

(continued from page 79)

language and the double headed eagle of the Grand Duchy of Finland were removed from Finnish paper money.

Two 25 penni pattern models dated 1918 have the Finnish text in two different positions.

In the 1940's an interesting pattern series was made. At that time the following notes were in circulation: 5000 marks 1939, 1000 marks 1939 Litt D, 500 marks 1922 Litt C, 100 marks 1939 Litt D, 50 marks 1939 Litt D, etc. The Bank of Finland found it very important to reissue all these banknotes because progress in the graphic industry had been enormous since the last monetary reform. The notes in circulation were easily counterfeited, especially as they were rotation printed instead of using the original copper printing method. The lack of paper because of World War II created the need to print the new notes in smaller sizes. The bank delegate of the Parliament, Mr. Frenckell, favored the 1:2:4 relation of the new sizes of notes and not 1:2:3 as before.

The chairman of the bank delegates of the Parliament, Mr. Tanner, closed the matter and gave instructions to proceed with the designing of new notes, stating that sizes should be reduced to the 1:2:4 ratio.

The opinion of the general director of the Bank of Finland, Mr. Rangell, was that the notes should be designed, without an open competition, by the artists of the Bank. These were Mr. Aarne Karjalainen and Mrs. Signe-Hammarsten-Jansson; they had shortly designed the 5000 mark note model 1939.

Some sketches designed by Mr. Karja-



15 marks sketch (1)



15 marks sketch (2)



15 mark sketch (back)

lainen are found. The relation of the sketches is 1:2:4. The 5000 mark note (A) is similar to the issued 1939 type note. The 1000 mark note (B) is half the size of the 5000 and presents the national poet J.L. Runeberg. The 50 mark note (C), half the size of the 1000 mark note, has a design of a ship symbolizing trade and navigation. The 20 mark note (D) of the same size as the 50 mark note symbolizes fishing.

Some patterns designed in the same period by Mrs. Hammarsten-Jansson have also been discovered. The 1000-mark and 500-mark patterns are the same size as the 5000-mark sketch designed by Mr. Karjalainen. The 100-mark note of Mrs. Hammarsten-Jansson is half the size of the 1000- and the 500-mark patterns designed by her and the same size as the 100-mark sketch by Mr. Karjalainen.

Both artists had some of their creations

issued. The 5000 mark note designed by Mr. Karjalainen was issued similar to the 1939 model not but now only in dark brown color and series A. The 100 mark and also 50 mark notes designed by Mrs. Hammasten-Jansson were issued as entirely new models. The issued small denominations consisted of old 1939 model 20 and 10 mark notes designed by the famous architect Eliel Saarinen (later an architect in the U.S.A.). Only minor changes were made in the plates and colors. The final relation of the 1945 model notes was after all defined to 1:2:3 instead of 1:2:4 as earlier agreed. →

John Zizka . . .

(continued from page 79)

his first eye from a serious wound in his younger days, but not when he served as a soldier in Poland and not during the Prague riots, when the Civil war began in 1419, even though some sources affirm it. The first eye lost was the left but evidence for this does not seem very clear.

From historical annals we know positively that when Zizka died he was about forty. For many years it was believed that Zizka was born in 1376 or before. But more recent historic investigations tell us that a yeoman from Trocnov in Bohemia, mentioned in law records from 1378, probably was the father of Zizka — Jezek from Trocnov.

John Zizka was born about 1376 in Trocnov, by legend under an oak tree, but the exact date is unknown. Son of the lower nobility¹ but of a poor family, he lost his family property in a fight with powerful and rich neighbors Jindrich Rozmberk and Budejovice town. So he had only one way to live — become a hired soldier. However, before that he became a robber.

After the royal amnesty (his robbery was against the enemies of the Czech king) he went to Poland and joined the groups of Czech soldiers who took part in the war between Poland and the Order of German Knights. He fought under the Polish flag for Wladislaus Jagello and probably participated in the battle at Grunwald (1410) in the company of Jan Sokol from Lamberk, where the German Order was defeated by the united Polish and Lithuanian forces. During that time Zizka learned soldiery and acquired his first military experiences, which later helped him become a very advanced military leader.

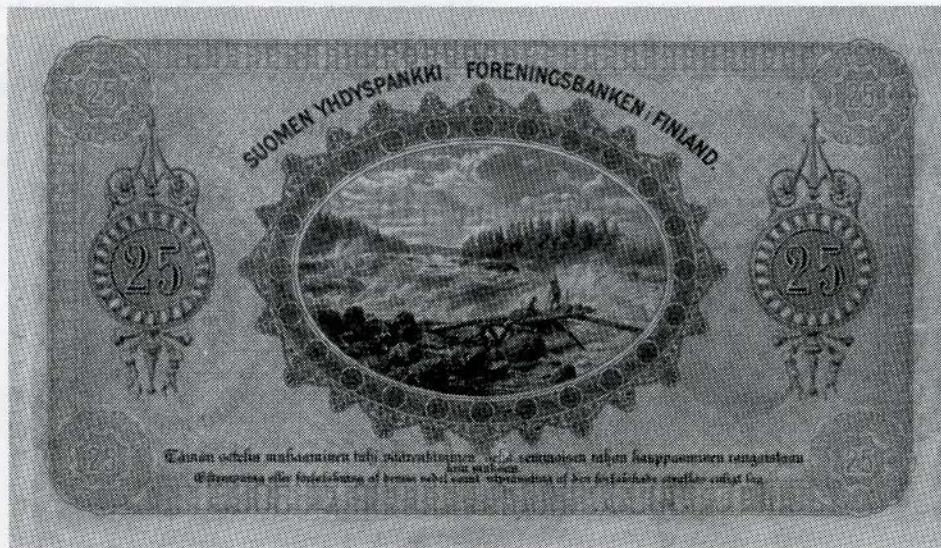
During his years in Poland Zizka probably accepted the Polish custom of shaving the upper lip; this custom later became com-



25 Marks issued note.



25 Marks front sketch.



25 Marks back sketch

(continued on next page)

John Zizka . . .

(continued from page 81)

mon among all Hussites because they did not want to soak their moustaches in the cup of wine that was the representation of Jesus Christ's blood during Mass. In Poland Zizka also began to wear the Polish national costume.

When he returned to Bohemia (in 1414) he became a soldier in King Wenceslaus IV's guard and as chief guardsman, "ehjtman" (captain), he served Queen Sophia, wife of the Czech king.

As a just man Zizka became a follower of John Hus and took part in the initiation of the Jussite movement. As a very experienced soldier he could apply his military knowledge and art in this cause and during the Prague incidents in 1419 became one of the military leaders in a branch of this movement.

From the moment of victory at Vitkov Hill in Prague he led the national Hussite armies to victories over the internal enemies (Catholics, or Hussites of other less revolutionary branches) and external enemies (crusaders and King Sigismund, who was a pretender to the Czech throne following the death of his brother Wenceslaus IV). Well known are his victories at Sudomer, Kutna Hora, Nemecky Brod, Malesov, etc. Zizka won many other battles and prepared an invasion of Hungary directed against the old enemy, King Sigismund, who was nicknamed by the Hussites "Red-Hair" or "Fox Red-haired" from his red beard and hair. Sigismund deceived John Hus, by fox-like cunning and treason, into going to the Council of Constance, where Hus sought to explain his ideas, but was arrested, tried and burned at the stake.

As a military commander Zizka initiated the increased use of firearms, movable vehicle ramparts and some new methods of warfare.

When the Hussites were besieging Rabi castle in 1421, Zizka was again badly wounded and lost his remaining eye, so that until his death from the plague (or poison)² at Pribyslav on October 11, 1424, he was the blind chief general of the revolutionary Hussite army, blind but triumphant.

It is rumored that Zizka wished his skin to be used as a drumhead in order that he could continue to terrify the enemies of Bohemia by drumming even after death.

Zizka's body was buried in Hradec Kralove, but as a result of the Hussite internal conflicts it was moved to Caslav, where his remains were reburied in the church of St. Peter and St. Paul.

His grave was often sought by Catholic

authorities who wanted to destroy Zizka's remains during the anti-reformation period. Also, for many years followers of Hus and other Protestants wanted to view Zizka's grave. Finally William Harvey, personal doctor of English kings and discoverer of the circulation of blood in the human body, was said to have found Zizka's grave in 1636, when he was a member of the travel group of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and English convoy. This visit was recorded in pictures by Wenceslaus Hollar, a Czech engraver and another member of Thomas Howard's group.

It appears that his enemies had success and probably destroyed the grave with most of Zizka's mortal remains. In 1910 some bones and a portion of a human skull were discovered in St. Peter and St. Paul's church in Caslav. The bones did not belong to the same body as the skull. The remains were examined many times, especially the skull; the results of these examinations combined with other facts indicated that the skull could have belonged to Zizka. For it appears that the same skull came from Zizka's times that the skull belonged to a man the same in age and stature as Zizka, i.e. a strong man about forty years old, that the injury sustained by the skull during life in combination with the healing processes are similar to Zizka's wounds which were so serious that only a strong man could have survived them, that the damage to the skull after death was in keeping with what was known to have been done to Zizka's mortal remains, and that it is extremely unlikely that in the years of the Hussite movement another man or soldier could have had the

same combination of wounds and healing and then have lived through them. (Both wounds would probably have been fatal for other people).

It must be said that some scientists do not believe it was Zizka's skull. If we accept the skull as Zizka's and if we accept the other evidence from annals, etc., we can assert:

1. Zizka was about forty when he died. During his life he was bearded because it was the habit of the men of his class, age and profession, but the beard made him appear older.
2. He shaved his upper lip either as a Hussite or as a former Polish soldier.
3. The first eye he lost was the left. As a young man he was seriously wounded in the left side of the face. The wound not only caused the loss of an eye, but from that time onward the left side of his face was deformed so that he must have been very ugly. Perhaps this deformity helped to spread the legend concerning Zizka's wildness and cruelty.
4. Zizka was assuredly a very strong and resolute man.

So it is possible to state that the most realistic portrait of Zizka is the one on the front of 20-crown 1970. The stone head was carved about 100 years after Zizka's death. The sculptor worked under the influence of the most accurate information and knowledge available then and he also could probably use some now unknown portraits from Zizka's time—970. The stone head was carved about 100 years after Zizka's death. The sculptor worked under the influence of

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

This call for nominations is issued in accordance with title IV, section 3 of the By-Laws of the IBNS. All members of the IBNS are invited and encouraged to nominate their fellow members for election in 1982 to the offices of President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President and (eleven) Directors.

Any member in good standing may be nominated for any office, except that no second-term Director may be nominated for a third consecutive term as Director. No name will be published on the ballot unless the nomination was made directly to the Nominating Committee, and unless

the nominee has agreed in writing to serve if elected. Nominations should not be made to the JOURNAL editor, nor to any present officer, but only to the Nominating Committee. All nominations must be seconded!

You may send your nominations directly to any one of the three members of the 1982 Nominating Committee: Bernard Schaaf, M.D., 321 North 22nd Street, Lafayette, Indiana, USA, 47904; Suresh Gupta, 11 Middle Row, Kensington, London W10 5AT, England; William E. Benson Suite 238, 2800 Routh, Dallas, Texas, USA, 75201.

the most accurate information and knowledge available then and he also could probably use some now unknown portraits from Zizka's time.

This little stone head of Zizka originally belonged to the figure of Zizka that has been used as decoration on the rim of the Tabor town coat-of-arms. That coat-of-arms was situated in the Tabor townhall. The stone head measures 6.5cm and is now located in the National Museum in Prague and has been replaced on the coat-of-arms by a copy.

There are other figures on the coat-of-arms besides Zizka's: Prokop Holy the Great, John Hus, Master Jeronym of Prague — all protagonists of the Hussite reformation and wars. The remaining two figures are probably our first parents, Adam and Eve. The coat-of-arms was made in 1515-1516 — some historians believe by Wendel Rosskopf, a Silesian sculptor.

Zizka has been represented many times in pictures or in sculptures, sometimes friendly, sometimes hostile, but all portraits have been idealized and it is the same for Zizka's representations on banknotes.

Description of Zizka Notes

25-crowns 1953

Pick 84

1.6.1953-31.12.1962

138x70cm. - blue

Designer: Unknown. Designed in the USSR (the currency arrangements of that time were kept secret).

Front: The mounted statue of John Zizka from Trocnov. The sculptor was Bohumil Kafka (1871-1942). The statue, which is located on the Vitkov Hill in Prague at The Unknown Soldier's Tomb, is believed to be the world's largest mounted statue. Vitkov was Zizka's first great victory and here he defeated the crusaders in 1420. Height of the statue is nine meters. (Bohumil Kafka, professor of art, made his Zizka from a model, Mr. Antonin Jiranek, well-known Prague wrestler. The model for the horse was Theseus, stallion of the noric race, considered a military type of leaders' horse from the fifteenth century. The statue was erected in 1950, after Kafka's death.)

Back: The view of the Hussite town of Tabor was probably made from a postcard view.

Variations: Two types of digits in serial numbers, from the printing and numbering, first in USSR, later in Czechoslovakia.

25-crowns 1958

Pick 87

1.12.1958-31.12.1971

140x69cm - blue

Designer: Karel Svolinsky (1896 -)

Engraver: Jindra Schmidt (1897 -)

Front: J. Zizka's head, Hussite arms and banners. By some reports Master Svolinsky's original design of Zizka was turned to the right, but he was said to have changed the direction by the state bank's requirements. If this is true, it would be another influence on the likeness of Zizka.

Back: The square of Tabor with the "phalera" sun in yellow underprint. The Phalera sun was a monstrance with the body of Jesus; it was carried by a Hussite priest before the advancing columns of the Hussite army. Front: printed in intaglio.

25-crowns 1961

PICK 89

2.5.1962-31.12.1971

The same note as above, only a new version of the state coat-of-arms and a new name of the state have been introduced.

20-crowns 1970

PICK 92

1.4.1971 -

132x58cm. - blue

Designer: Karel Hruska (1930 -)

Engraver: Jan Mracek (1909 -)

Front: Left is the above described head of Zizka. The note was designed in public competition and the only requirement was to illustrate the Hussite movement with the figure of Zizka or Prokop Holy. Most of the participants used Zizka and the final design with Zizka was selected.

Back: Engraver: Milos Ondacek (1936 -) Illumination from Jena Codex, mounted figure between Hussites is the blind Zizka, while before him is a Hussite priest with the "phalera" sun. Front: printed in intaglio.

All notes were printed at the State Printing of Securities in Prague, but part of the 25-crowns, 1953 issue was printed in Gosnak, Moscow. All notes have the following watermarks: stars in circle, stars in lime leaves, stars and lime leaves.

Finally it must be mentioned that besides Czechoslovakian paper money, Zizka has appeared on many coins, on commemorative medals, on one Czechoslovakian military order and on one war medal.

In 1976 the Czech Numismatic Society, Paper Money Branch, issued a commemorative print, based on the 25-crowns 1958. The print was made by intaglio from the original plate and in the limited number of 200 copies, all numbered and signed by the creators, Svolinsky and Schmidt. The prints were issued to commemorate ten years of

The Paper Money Branch.

John Zizka from Trocnov, later from Kalich, is remembered and loved by our people as a national hero, as an undefeated military leader and as a representative of the Hussite struggle for social and religious justice against all national enemies.

I wish to thank Mr. W.A. Haskell, of West Germany, for his assistance with this article.

References

(1) He was something like Yeoman (free-man) — he was not knighted but considered noble because he possessed a free estate with title and the land records and was ruled only by the king.

(2) It appears that there was no epidemic of plague in Bohemia then.

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President's Message

(continued from page 66)

probably since the formation of IBNS, but everything possible will be done to diminish the impact of these problems.

We have a new U.S. Librarian! Angus Bruce has stepped forward and now the library is in his care. You'll hear from him in the Newsletter with his own column featuring books new and old that we can enjoy. Many thanks, Angus!

Let me also take this opportunity to wish all our new members everyplace a Happy Holiday Season and a healthy, successful New Year for 1982.

Neil Shafer

Burnley I.B.N.S. Club Meets

The 14th Burnley I.B.N.S. meeting was held at the Talbot Hotel on the 29th of October, 1981. Our Speaker for the evening was the Secretary of the local Numismatic Society, Mr. Ian Aggett, who gave an interesting talk on the Bank of Scotland issues, examples of which were displayed to support the talk.

During the general discussion it was evident that the main questions concerned the non appearance of the journal issues since Vol. 20 No. 1. Subsequent to the official meeting at London, prior to Congress, I assured them that an issue was imminent to be shortly followed by a double issue to bring us back onto schedule. It should be borne in mind that the majority of the people who attend the Burnley Meetings have no other official contact with the society offices and hence their reliance on the journal.

The auction of over 60 items featured a broad range of banknotes together with supporting books and auction pamphlets. Refreshments traditional to the Burnley

Faroe Isles

Emergency notes of 1, 2, 5, 10 and 25 Ore denominations circulated for only a few days during 1941. Issued by Zacharias Heinesen, the notes were undated.

Meetings helped to conclude a convivial evening.

The next meeting scheduled for Burnley is to be held on the 18th March, 1982 and the

autumn meeting was also provisionally fixed for the 21st October 1982. Please include the enclosed notice of the 15th Meeting in the journal.

Portrait Type 100-Kyat Note . . .

(continued from page 74)

ပုသေဆိပ်ကတေသန	State of Burma
၁၀၀	100
ကျပ် ၁၀၀	Kyats one hundred
ပုသေဆိပ်ကတေသန အစွမ်း ၂၅၀၇၃	Legal tender in Burma only
ပုသေဆိပ်ကတေသန နမိုဂုဏ် ၁၀၀	Guaranteed by the Burmese Government
	(signed) Hla Shein
ဘဏ္ဍာဏီ ဦးနှေ့နတေသန	Secretary of the Finance Department
ပုသေဆိပ်ဘဏ္ဍာဏီ	Burma State Bank

for sale only during the last five years or so. They were originally printed in groups of four, as in the illustration, and have on the front a portrait of Dr. Ba Maw. The stylized peacock is the same as used by him as a section divider in his book *Breakthrough in Burma*. The back is similar (but not identi-

cal) to the Japanese "peacock" series, being part of Mandalay moat and city wall. The size of the note is 153x96mm. Full translation of the obverse description appears above.

Some notes have a serial number in black Burmese numerals and numbers 001612, 001712, 001812, 001912, as well as 000024, 000124, 000224, 000324 have been observed. This latter group is the one in the illustration. Others have no serial number.

It is worth making some comments about the paper used for these notes, as some of the details become readily apparent when a full sheet of four is examined. The paper itself is rather thick and is plain on one side with a continuous green pattern on the other. Repeated faintly in this pattern in two curved lines in English are the words BURMA GOVERNMENT, part of which is just discernible in the illustration. The actual design for the notes is blue only, on both front and back. There is no watermark. All of this tends to confirm that the notes were indeed printed in Rangoon, probably on paper left behind on the British evacuation in 1942, and not specially made for banknotes.

Although the Ba Maw portrait type has only recently appeared in the West, in uncirculated condition, an old faded specimen was seen in Rangoon. The owner told me the Japanese would not permit their use.



Overprint on 100 Rupee note

(See story page 87)

'Transnistria' . . .

(continued from page 68)

the bank there is a drawing of a church, trees and cottages; size 95x160mm.

On all notes the face-values appear in Arabic numerals and the Rumanian text contains the statement "Imitations will be punished by the law". And also on the right side to the left below there is a seal-like emblem (an eagle) and an inscription around it: "Credit Banknote Infinex." According to information from Rumania, the "Transnistria" notes were not put into circulation because the German military administration was opposed to it. The whole stock of the notes was destroyed by their order. One complete and two incomplete sets happened to be preserved.

Jewish Colonial . . .

(continued from page 73)

masses gladly contributed that part of their meager fortunes.

It has always been a tradition and in fact part of the Jewish heritage for them to assist those less fortunate than themselves. To do so is considered a mitzvot or a blessing.

The certificate, 180x340mm, is quite ornate. Aside from the usual imprinting on the front of the certificate with name, capitalization, founders, directors, etc. four vignettes are in each corner. The picture scenes are of Palestine — the Wailing Wall, now called the Western Wall where Jews for centuries gathered to pray. This wall is the remnant of the Holy Temple, and is considered the holiest place in Jewish tradition. The other vignettes are of farming scenes.

This certificate is a much sought after item with the notaphilic boom which has brought the collecting of these obsolete stock certificates into the limelight today. Judaic items are in special demand and this item fits into the category as well as those of banking or financial nature.

The back of the certificate repeats basically the text of the front, except that it is printed in French, German and Russian.

Anglo Palestine Co.

The Anglo Palestine Company was founded, functioning as bankers in Palestine. Branch offices were opened in Jaffa, Jerusalem, Haifa, Tiberias, Hebron, Gaza, Safed and Beyruth. A British branch office was opened in the Jewish section of London at Whitechapel in 1905. In 1955 the value of the Jewish Colonial Trust shares was reduced from one pound to 2/6 shillings and exchanged shares are thus marked.

The name of the bank was changed to the Anglo Palestine Bank and with the creation of the State of Israel in 1948, to the Bank Leumi le-Israel. In 1955, the Trust was converted into an Israel company under the original Hebrew name of Ozar Hityashevut ha-Yehudim. There is no doubt whatsoever that the Trust and the bank it created was the foremost instrument in the development of a Jewish state. There was never any doubt as to the validity of the Anglo Palestine Co. in its operations in Palestine. Original certificates of deposit exist which prove that large sums of money were entrusted to the bank as time deposits. These certificates are also well sought after documents. Various check designs were used during the life of the bank. These checks are also sought after collector items. Almost all financial transactions between the inhabitants of Palestine, either on letters of credit, promissory notes or checks were cleared through the facilities of the bank. Many of these items remain today.

Prior to the creation of the State of Israel, the quasi-official Israel government stored its reserve of British issued Palestine Bank notes in the vaults of the bank. These were to be sent to the Bank of England in exchange for sterling to underwrite the new states currency. The problem of how to ship these notes to London was created by a full stage war started by the Arabs immediately upon the creation of the state by the United Nations.

Banknotes Cut

Since the Bank of England would accept only half of the notes, a plan was enacted whereby all the Palestine bank notes were cut in half, then shipped to England. Upon notification that they had

(continued on next page)



Front and back of 'Transnistria' 1200 Lei note.

Jewish Colonial . . .

(continued from page 85)

arrived, the second halves were sent and full sterling credit was given.

American Banknote Co.

The new currency of Israel was ordered from the American Banknote Company. There was the possibility that this would not arrive in Israel on time and some sort of reserve plan had to be enacted in this case. The Anglo Palestine Bank printed up emergency currency on check paper in denominations of 500 mil, 1, 5 and 10 pound denominations. The shipment from America did arrive in time and thus there was no need for these emergency funds to be issued. Supposedly, all were destroyed except for a single set retained by the Bank. However, as is the case in many of these situations, several additional checks were "stolen out" and several sets have come onto the numismatic market over the past thirty odd years, including a set in my own collection.

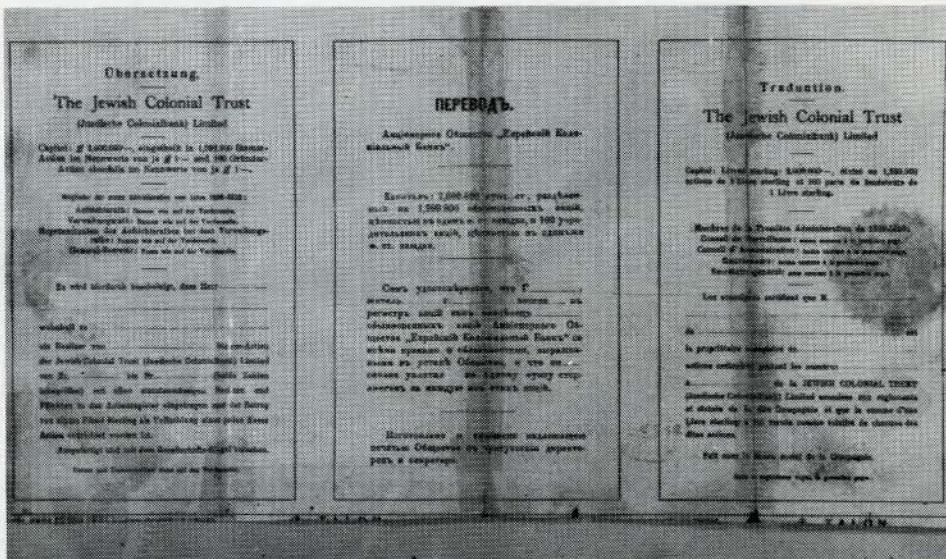
The original issues of the Anglo Palestine Bank American Bank Note currency do not bear a country's name. The denomination Palestine Pounds is a misnomer, but in those times nobody cared.

An entire issue of the IBNS JOURNAL and more could be printed on this subject. This article just brushes the surface and if sufficient interest is created a more specific article can be forthcoming.

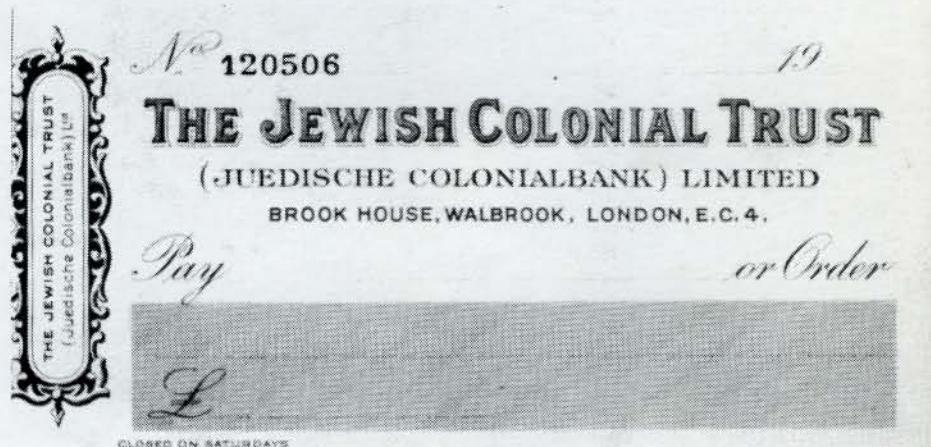
The collecting habits of bank note collectors today are far different from what they were a few years ago. In general, the prices asked for the more popular items have had sharp increases, and in many cases are today priced beyond the budget of the modest collector. It is this basic situation both in America and in Europe that has created the demand and boom in scripaphily. But alas, this also is becoming outpriced as prices asked for obsolete certificates and financial documents are steadily rising.

In Israel two years ago, I purchased several Jewish Colonial Trust Certificates for a few dollars apiece. At the recent Greater New York Paper Money Convention, these were selling for a few hundred dollars each. I cannot answer the reasons why or wherefore of this phenomenal price increase, but the demand must be prevalent.

As an advanced student of Judaic Paper, I would appreciate correspondence from IBNS members who own unusual items and I will attempt to research these with further articles for the JOURNAL.



Jewish Colonial Trust stock certificate representing 2 shares of common stock. Four languages were used on this ornate issue which had a total capitalization of two million pounds sterling.



Check of The Jewish Colonial Trust

Commercial Overprints on Burmese Banknotes

by Michael Robinson

I recently bought from the U.S.A. two very common Japanese occupation notes for Burma—the illustrated $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee (figure 1).

The novel feature is that they both have purple overprints: on the front a peacock within a diamond shape, and on the back, inside a circle, what could be part of a pagoda above a sun. In addition, each overprint contains an inscription in Burmese, which at first sight (particularly in view of the peacock design) seemed to be of a semi-official character. Unfortunately, however, this is not so. Mr. John Okell of the London School of Oriental and African Studies has managed to translate most of the words, which read:

In the diamond: King of the Peacocks Brand, guaranteed fast colors, Ko Htun Nyan, Ma Aye Nyunt.

In the circle: The Shwe Hpon Myint Pagoda Electric Lighting Association, Kyi-the town, (This would be a voluntary body collecting donations and making arrangements for the lighting of the pagoda).

These are clearly advertisements of some sort. The use of currency in circulation to advertise a business or as propaganda of various kinds goes back of course to classical times, and was very common on English copper tokens of the 18th century.

A similar example, also in purple ink, is on a 100-rupee Burma Currency Board note (figure 2). This time the advertiser has obligingly given an English version as well, so the message is clear, "Ko Pe, Broker, Taungtha". It is therefore likely that the Burmese may have overprinted notes quite frequently for advertising reasons, and other types may turn up. I have seen a photograph of a Union Bank of Burma 10-Kyats (PICK 35) with a stamp MYOGWIN (probably a place name).

Also the 1-rupee British Military Administration note mentioned by Toy as having the stamp "for use in the government stores" is most likely another such curiosity, in the sense that the overprint is of a localized nature. If anyone has this note I should be grateful if they would contact me as I have never seen a specimen or illustration.

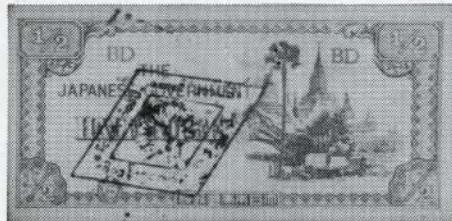
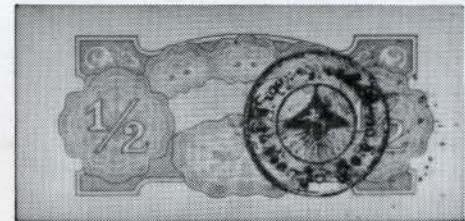


Figure 1
Overprints on Japanese Occupation Issues



(see Figure 2 on page 84)

Currency . . .

(continued from page 67)

ment with very sound laws. Dreams of expansion came during the Punic Wars, and soon began to materialize until Rome became master of the Mediterranean, taking in the countries around, along with the North African coast. Of general interest are the victories under Julius Caesar along with Pompey and Crassus in 60 B.C. and later the successive engagements in Gaul, Greece and Egypt. His first invasion of Britain was in 55 B.C., which was followed by a second, but it was not until A.D. 43 that Britain was finally subdued by the invasion of Emperor Claudius. Roman rule was consolidated and cities began to take shape, among the first was Colchester. During this final operation many captives were rounded up to grace the emperor's triumphant victory procession in Rome. Among the unfortunates was the British king (or chieftain) Caractacus who was made a prisoner in A.D. 51. He, along with his wife, family and with many others, was paraded through the streets of Rome.

Siege of Masada

As we are dealing with captives, prisoners of war and sieges, it is wise to consider them in chronological order. One of the most appalling sieges in history was that of Masada in Judea. Built upon an almost unapproachable hilltop is the fortress palace of Herod the Great completed between the years of 36 and 30 B.C. Complete with fine

buildings, swimming pool, baths and store houses, it was occupied by the Romans in 4 B.C. after Herod's death. The Jews recovered it in A.D. 66; however, the Roman governor, a general of some distinction, laid seige with a force of 15,000 which included men of the Tenth Legion and many Jewish slaves. Rather than suffer capture, the besieged numbering 950 men, women and children decided it was better to commit suicide and drew lots as to who should carry out these last rites. In the meantime the besiegers were building a huge, 600 foot long ramp of earth and stones in order to reach the summit, which was high and difficult to approach. Finally according to the Jewish historian, Josephus the Romans found dead bodies amid the burning ruins of the fortress. Only two women and their children survived to tell the dreadful tale of mass murder and suicide. In recent years this fortress, built for King Herod, has been explored and excavated, proving that the story is all too true.

In spite of a rapid succession of Roman emperors, Rome maintained her power. The Emperor Nero lasted from A.D. 54 till A.D. 68; Galba 68; Otho 68/69; then Vitellius for a few months in A.D. 69. He met his death in Rome after Vespasian had been proclaimed emperor at Alexandria. At that time Judea was rebelling for the first time against Roman rule. An army under Titus, son of Vespasian, was on hand to deal with the situation. Among the cities that resisted was Jerusalem and not only was it destroyed but all the valuable Temple treasures

(continued on next page)

Currency . . .

(continued from page 87)

were removed and sent to Rome. To complete the humiliation, 12,000 Jewish captives were selected, Titus choosing the most tall and beautiful to grace and add luster to the victory parade in Rome.

The greater part of the Jewish captives provided labor for the building of Vespasian's Colosseum which was commenced on his return to Rome. The Colosseum was finished by his son Titus who followed him as emperor in A.D. 79. One only sees part of this building today, which seated 50,000 spectators. Much of the marble that faced its elaborate seating has been removed, along with other stone work, to build many of the churches of Rome. Those prisoners who were not sent to Rome were allocated for labor in the Egyptian mines. This is only one incident singled out to show how prisoners were used.

After the Judean campaign, Vespasian commemorated the subdual of the Jewish revolt with a special coinage issue. These coins with the head of the emperor on the obverse have the following inscription: IMP. CAES. VESPASIAN AVG PM TRP, PP COS III. Meaning: IMP., Imperator; CAES., Caesar; AVG., Augustus; PM., Pontifex (high priest); TRP., Tribunetia Potestate (endowed with tribunitian power); PP., Pater Patriae (father of his people or country); COS. III, Consul for the third time.

On the reverse center is a palm tree representing Judea with a Jewish woman sitting with her head bowed and the inscription around this reading IVDAEA CAPTA (Judea captured). On the opposite side of the palm tree is the Emperor Vespasian himself looking at his captive. The S.C. on the exergue means "Senatu Consulto" or "by order of the people".

This coinage is not an isolated case, Caesar Augustus celebrated the capture of Armenia in 20/19 B.C. on a gold coin; Trajan in 107/11 had a silver coin struck after his conquest of Dacia (Romania today). Romania which takes her name from Rome, shows a watermark of Trajan's head on most of her paper currency.

Claudius

Emperor Claudius was the first to feature "De Britann" on a silver denarius 41/54 A.D. and it may not be mere speculation to assume that his son Tiberius Claudius Britannicus was given this name because of this conquest.

An image which has come down to our present day, leaving out Britains decimal

coinage, is the figure of Britannia, first portrayed on one of Hadrian's coins. With the Emperor Hadrian pictured on the obverse, the reverse features Britannia seated by what appears to be the wall that Hadrian had built between the Solway Firth and Wal-send.

Around the outside in large lettering is "Britannica". This image is well known and it was to be used at a later date on the reverse of the copper coinage of Charles II. Another emperor, Antoninus Pius, A.D. 138-61 also commemorated his achievements in Britain with a special coinage showing the Britannia figure.

Titus

Immediately after the fall of Jerusalem, A.D. 70, Titus, the son of Vespasian, assembled his army together in order to pay compliments to their valor. A list of those who had distinguished themselves was read out to the parade and one by one they came forward to receive a crown of gold, a gold emblem to hang round the neck, or a silver spear shaft. Other items were handed out, graded according to rank. In addition, some men were promoted to the next higher rank. In his speech to the troops, Titus remarked that he would rather reward the virtue of his fellow soldiers than punish such as had offended. The awards ceremonies of Roman times compare with similar occasions one witnessed during World War I (1914-1918) when gallantry decorations were awarded at a special parade held in the war zone. Again the classification in many cases was according to rank.

Rome Falls

Edward Gibbon, in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," mentions that the power of Rome began to deteriorate from the year A.D. 180, but that it was not until A.D. 407 that the Romans with their occupational army were withdrawn from Britain to defend Rome. Three years later, in A.D. 410, Rome was sacked by Alaric, king of the Goths, and the final blow was to come in A.D. 455 when Rome was plundered by the Vandals. Rome had already become divided in east and west dominions after the death of Constantius at York in A.D. 306. His eldest son laid claim to his share of the empire and became ruler of the territories beyond the Alps. He refounded the city of Byzantium and named it Constantinople after himself and was later to acquire fame with the additional title Constantine the Great. A succession of Byzantine rulers reigned continuously for over 1,000 years until the last emperor, Constantine XI (1448-1453), lost his life defending the city against the

Turks, after which the city was to become the capital of the Ottoman Empire. Today it is known as Istanbul, still treasuring relics of the Byzantine prosperity.

Ottoman Empire

After the fall of the Roman Empire, an offshoot from the Mongols of Jenghiz Khan began to establish themselves. Becoming a separate tribe they adopted the name Ottoman to honor their first sultan who reigned until 1326. His son Orkhan made the town Brusa his capital. This was situated on the western tip of the Asian continent, opposite the Byzantine capital Constantinople, which is in Europe.

Progress continued under a succession of sultans. Then on May 29, 1453, Mohammed II laid siege to this last stronghold of the Byzantine Empire. The Turks having become devout believers in Islam and determined enemies of all Christians declared a "Gasa" or Holy War.

Mohammed coveted the city of Constantinople as his future capital, even to the extent of issuing instructions to have the principal buildings spared, including the Church of St. Sophia built by the Byzantine Emperor Justinian, not only a fine building but a real gold mine in treasure. In a siege defended by 8,500 men, it proved no match to cannon fire and an attacking force of 50,000. On the 54th day of the siege, the walls were breached and the last Byzantine emperor, Constantine XI, perished by the sword in its last day of defense. Mohammed immediately, with little delay, entered the Church of St. Sophia to give thanks to Allah for his victory.

The inclusion of this episode gives an opportunity to compare the methods used in dealing with the people of captured territory. Much of the Ottoman greatness came by the way she treated her captives. Quite true, there was dreadful slaughter, but those who survived were well treated, particularly if they possessed some useful talent or one might even say, beauty.

The success and efficiency of the fighting force sprung from the well trained Janissaries, an elite corps raised by the Sultan Orkhan. It originated from the prisoners of war taken after the capture of Adrianople in 1352, thus to become the first real standing army in Europe. At first it numbered between six and seven thousand increasing to 40,000. By 1796 it was said to have reached 150,000.

This privileged class, which acted as the Sultan's bodyguard, was feared and noted for its turbulence and cruelty to anyone who crossed its path. In many ways this corps resembled the Sumari Warriors of ancient Japan. Their uniforms were most elaborate,

surpassing anything of that age. The corps eventually became most unpopular and had to be disbanded in 1826. However, it is reported that modern Turkey has given the Janissaries a new lease of life.

Master of the Balkans

The power of Turkey continued to advance until she was master of the whole of the Balkan peninsula, later adding Algeria and the north east coast of Africa. Then spreading further eastwards the Turks took in Egypt and Palestine. As each successive sultan came to power he carried on the "Holy War" until Cyprus, Crete, Rhodes, and the whole of Mesopotamia was in Turkey's hands. The sultans were most ruthless, to the extent of executing all who disagreed with their decisions, even their own brothers along with the chief ministers. Under Sultan Solyman II they suffered their heaviest defeat before the walls of Vienna in 1526.

One of the most famous sieges while Turkey was still at the height of her power came in 1565 when she attacked the Malta stronghold of the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Under the order's Grand Master Valette, the Knights held on during the bitter siege, and finally Sultan Solyman the Magnificent and his army were forced to give up and leave the defenders in peace. The Valetta harbor is a tribute of honor to the Grand Master. From this date the Turkish Empire fell rapidly, greatly helped by a succession of weak willed sultans.

Siege of Famagusta

The siege of Famagusta deserves some attention on account of its link with Richard Coeur de Lion who captured the island of Cyprus in 1191. It was here on the feast of St. Pancras in the christian chapel of Limassol, on the twelfth of May, he married Bregaria of Navarre. Richard, always short of money, sold his rights of possession and continued on his Crusade.

For many years it was the stronghold of Crusader kings who minted their own coinage.

At the end of the sixteenth century, the island came into the hands of the Venetians, who being alert to the rising power of the Turks began to rebuild their main cities. With the help of the Lusignians and Genoese they refortified the castle of Kyrenia, added a stout wall with eleven bastions to the capital city, Nicosia, and provided Famagusta with double walls for greater defense. This city lies on the east coast, south of the ruins of Salamis, and is well preserved even today.

When the Ottoman Sultan Selim II came to the throne in 1566, he laid claim to

Cyprus, pointing out an infringement of a former treaty. No agreement having been reached, he declared war and landed troops at Limassol on July 1, 1570 where he waited until July 24 for reinforcements. When complete, the army under Lala Mustapha attacked the principal towns and subdued them, causing the massacre of 20,000 people. The last stronghold was Famagusta under the command of a valiant soldier, Marcantonio Bragadino. The Turks camped before the city and waited for more troops, arms and provisions to arrive. When the siege began in earnest, it lasted four months and cost the Turks 80,000 men before Famagusta surrendered.

During the siege copper emergency coinage was minted, all the value of the bezant.

Chapter 2

Wars and Sieges of the 14th Century & Later

FOR five hundred years the Barbary coast of the Mediterranean had been the breeding den of piracy, conjuring up names like Barbarossa, Dragut, Kheyr-ed-din, and the Jew of Smyrna. Their exploits and cruelty had never been equalled, even on the Spanish Main.

An unbroken succession of pirate chiefs had held Mediterranean shipping at ransom and had evoked a deep-seated hatred from almost every nation. They had been continually attacked from the time that Oliver Cromwell ordered Admiral Blake to "smoke them out." The French, Spanish Venetians, Genovese and the Knights of Malta had each in turn attacked them and still they came back to plunder and add to their slave captives.

The climax came in 1816 when they raided the Italian Fleet laden with coral, destroying three hundred boats and carrying off their crews to slavery. Under the command of Sir Edward Pellew, later to be made Lord Exmouth, an expedition was fitted out with five ships to force the Dey of Algiers to put an end to his piracy. Leaving Plymouth on July 28, he learned on reaching Gibraltar that the Dey had mustered an army of 40,000 men for defense; Pellew had only 5,000. Before the action, Pellew managed by a fluke to get the British Consul and his family safely away under dis guise. After an ultimatum was given, which was ignored, bombardment commenced with the Dey mounting 220 guns along the mole of the harbour.

It ended with the signing of a treaty which abolished forever the slavery of

Christians and which provided for the surrender of 400,000 dollars that had been paid in ransom during previous years. This is just another example of prisoner-of-war slavery for profit and the waging of war without any just cause.

It was the practice of the Barbary pirates who scoured the Mediterranean to hold at ransom any important person they captured, along with others to sell as slaves. This was also carried out on the battlefield. A notable case in England happened during the battle of Nevilles Cross, near Durham, in 1346

David II

Taking advantage of the fact that Edward III was engaged in a war with France, David II of Scotland marched into England at the head of a large army. David, expecting little opposition, had not counted on the vigilance of Philippa, Edward's queen.

Taking the field herself with the support of the earls Northumberland and Neville, the Scots army was halted and suffered a heavy defeat. Scottish history puts it down to bad leadership.

David himself was wounded by two arrows and suffered further ignominy by being taken prisoner along with other followers of noble blood. After a convalescence at Bamburgh Castle, Northumberland he was lodged in the Tower of London.

David's captivity was not too harsh; after all, Edward III was his brother in law. Nevertheless he was not released until 1357 under a treaty signed at Berwick in exchange for a ransom of 100,000 marks payable within ten years. Another version states that it was 500,000 gold nobles. The gold noble, as most numismatic collectors recollect, was introduced in 1329.

Edward III in France

While David was being held prisoner, Edward III was consolidating his affairs in France; the fate of Calais was in peril.

This valuable seaport, plus one third of France, was claimed by England. At the battle of Poitiers in 1356, Edward and his son, the Black Prince, the Prince of Wales, succeeded in capturing King John of France along with seventeen of his noble earls. The spoils of battle included vast quantities of gold and silver plate and also precious jewels found in the French camp.

The treatment given to the French king is well worthy of mention, and is more interesting still if one is allowed to quote from the account Sir John Froissart gives in his Chronicles:

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"On arriving in England, the Prince of Wales and his Royal charge made their journey on the first day to Canterbury and made their offerings at the Shrine of St. Thomas.

On the second day they reached Rochester, then to Dartford on the third, finally to London where preparations for a grand reception had been organized. The King of France was royally received, having been mounted on a white steed equipped with very rich trappings, and was accompanied by the Prince of Wales on a little black hackney.

Afterwards he was provided with apartments at Windsor Castle and given every attention. When the news of the victory became known in England there was great rejoicing, services of thanksgiving held in the churches and bonfires lit to celebrate the occasion."

Battle Strength

Edward's battle strength had been made up of three divisions or battalions under his constable and two marshals. The first under the Prince of Wales with the support of earls, barons and knights, with 200 men at arms, 2,000 archers and an additional 1,000 Welshmen.

The second mustered 800 men at arms, and 1,200 archers, while the third consisted of 700 men at arms and 2,000 archers. In addition to these there were the knights, squires and other retainers who formed up under the banner or pennon of their leader.

Each knight displayed his arms on the surcoat that was worn over his armour. This was certainly the age of chivalry, which was more significant by the treatment and hospitality accorded to King John of France on his release four years later, for peace having been restored and a ransom of 600,000 francs paid, he was allowed to return to his home land. Edward III, still in France, was at Calais to welcome him on his arrival where he was regally entertained to a magnificent supper in the castle. Afterwards came a ceremonial embracement by the two kings and all was well again.

How other prisoners fared is uncertain. In most wars of that period, the defeated took to their heels and fled the battlefield or remained to be slaughtered. We gather from the battle array that the main English armament was the long bow. At the battle of Poitiers the Genovese, who used the cross

bow, found themselves no match for the English long bow and were the first to leave the field of battle.

The main weapons in medieval pageantry were the lance, battle axe, shield and long bow, and pike, soon to become obsolete when cannon and the arquebus came into use. The latter, also named the harquebus, was one of the earliest forms of firearms; it had a match holder which fell on the priming pan when the trigger was pulled. This invention led the way to the rifle of our more modern times.

The first reports of war-time paper currency comes from Spain, when in 1483 the Moors besieged the Spaniards in the Alhambra fortress. The garrison commander, the Count of Tendilla, issued paper currency in the name of the King of Aragon, with the promise that it would be redeemed in gold and silver when the siege was lifted.

A few years later, when the Moors and Spaniards were in conflict again and Granada was under siege, paper was again issued in lieu of coin. Although paper currency from 1483 and the later date has come to light, historical records prove that it did exist.

More recently some rare pieces of siege currency dated 1574 have appeared from the State of Leyden, Holland. These are the 5/- and 20-Stuiver-Papmunze issued during the city's valiant defense against the Spaniards during 1573-1574.

These circular pieces, made from the leather binding of Bibles and rare books, are of good design, with a lion rampant on the heraldic shield surmounted with a crown. The reverse shows the "Crossed Keys" and what appears to be a Cardinal's hat — Leyden was a bishopric and actually founded its university immediately after the ending of the siege. It was this same city that became the home for the Pilgrim Fathers,

until they sailed for America in 1620 to land off Massachusetts Bay, New England. One of the main streets there is named after Leyden, the Dutch town that had sheltered them.

Important attention continued to be given to the capturing of high ranking persons and holding them to ransom. The campaigns of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, resulted in victories at Ramillies, Oudenarde, Malplaquet and Blenheim, all recorded as Battle Honors on the regimental colors of famous regiments. From the latter, Blenheim, 1704, the French suffered their greatest defeat.

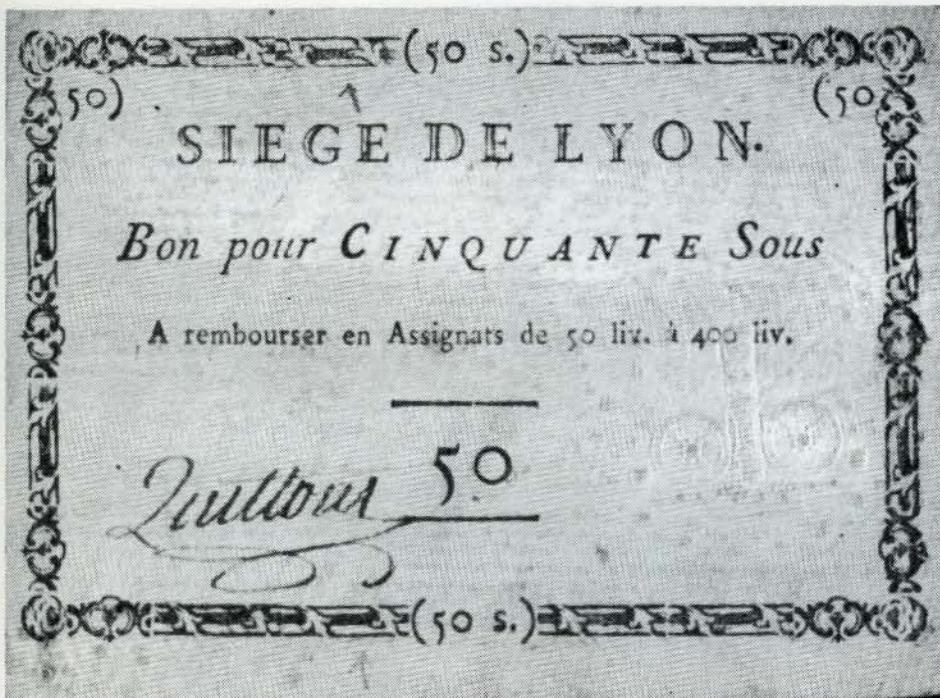
Their commander, Marshal Tallard, together with 12,000 of his army, was taken prisoner. Tallard was brought to England to be lodged in Newgate House, Nottingham. Here he remained prisoner for seven years and a plaque outside the house commemorates his stay. Along with the spoils of war were 128 regimental colors; these were paraded in a review before Queen Anne and afterwards deposited in Westminster Abbey.

During the Seven Years War, 1756-1763, the joint armies of England and Frederick the Great of Prussia fought against those of Austria, France, Russia and Sweden. It has been stated that P.O.W. paper currency was used; for this there is only documentary evidence.

It is when we come to the downfall of the French monarchy that examples are found and are already in the hands of war-time paper currency collectors. During September/October of 1792 France was at war with Prussia and General Adam Philippe de Custine, commander of the French army, had success at Speyer, Mainz, Worms and Frankfurt on Main. By November the Prussians had regained Frankfurt and had



Siege of Mayence 50 Livres



Siege of Lyon, 50 Sous

turned their attention to Mainz (Mayence). Here the French garrison commander was General Doyer who came under siege from April 6 until July 22, 1793. With food supplies running low and ordinary currency almost non-existence, siege money in coin and paper was introduced.

One of the two different issues states "Monnoye de Siege Trois Livres X Numeraire". Three signatures appear with the addition of a circular hand stamp with the words: "Siege du Mayence Mai 1793. 2nd. de la Rep. France."

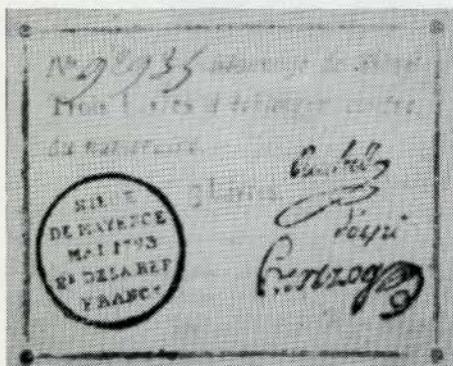
Another issue reads: "Monnoye de Siege Cinq Sous a' echanger contre Billon ou Monnoye de metal de sieges". In addition to paper, coin was struck. The values of 1-, 2- and 5-sols dated 1793 have similar wording, on the reverse showing the value and the obverse reading "Republique Francaise" along with the new republic emblem and liberty cap. Emperor Frederick Wilhelm

of Prussia and General Kalreuth commanded the besiegers.

The Reign of Terror had begun in France; already Louis XVI had suffered under the guillotine during January, 1793, but this did not deter royalist sympathizers from showing resistance to the revolutionary movement. Royalist supporters in Lyons were besieged for two months by the Duke of Valmy. He was later to become one of Napoleon's marshals. During this siege, in January 21, 1793, paper currency came into use and was worded "Resistance to oppression". A 20-sous printed rather crudely is known and has been listed. Another issue in a proper printed form reads "SIEGE de LYON" and "Bon pour Cinquante Sous a rebeurser en Assignats de 50 Livres a 400 Livres". This carries no date and at the moment there is some doubt whether it is genuine.

Another siege recorded in 1793 was at Valenciennes; we only know of one value coin listed.

In the same year, after the French had invaded the Netherlands, a British army under the Duke of York had embarked for the continent to link up with the Austrians and Prussians. At Lincelles the combined armies routed a force of 5,000 French. Further engagements took place and at Egmont on Zee the French again suffered a defeat. Both these engagements appear as Battle honors on the regimental colors of our guards regiments. In the meantime French prisoners of war were being sent to England and put to doing some useful work



Siege of Mayence, 3 Livres

during their captivity. The Dartmoor Prison was built through the labors of the French P.O.W.'s.

Napoleon having crowned himself Emperor of France at Notre Dame Cathedral in 1804 (quite unconstitutional) and ignoring the presence of Pope Pius VII, followed up his success by being crowned king of Italy. The year after, having defeated both the Austrians and Russians by October, he entered Vienna in November to establish his headquarters in the Palace of Schonbrunn.

General Mack

It was this rapid series of engagements that brought disgrace upon General Freiherr Mack von Diegerrick of Nellslingen. Better known in war records as General Mack. He had joined the Austrian army in 1770 and fought with brilliant success against the Turks, the French Republic and also Napoleon. It was later, while serving under the king of Naples, that he captured Rome, but failing to hold it, he had no option left than to surrender it to the French. He was made prisoner and was moved to Paris, where he managed to escape and return to Austria in 1800.

In 1805 he was given command of an army corps and the task of defending the Iller. In this campaign he failed to regain his former glory as an army commander, for at Ulm on the Danube he was forced to lay down his arms in surrender. This catastrophe meant the loss of his whole army of 30,000, himself and his staff who were all made prisoners. During their captivity P.O.W. paper currency was in use until the men were put into established prisons or had been exchanged; however, General Mack, after four years, was pardoned and released. So far we only have documentary evidence of this paper currency; none has been reported in the collecting world. Maybe some might be found in Austrian war museums.

Siege of Colberg

It was after the battle of Jena in 1806, another of Napoleon's victories, that we link up with the siege of Colberg in 1807. The French had besieged Major von Gneisenau and his Prussians and the need for emergency money arose, the values being 2-, 4-and 8-groschen; they were hand written. Other towns to suffer included Erfurt in Germany, which was occupied by the French in 1813 and blockaded by Prussian forces; paper siege money was issued.

It was during 1814-1815 that French troops under General Carnot were

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besieged in Antwerp and surrounded by a mixed force which included a battalion of the Coldstream Guards, who entered the town on its surrender. Although no paper currency is reported, emergency coinage was issued during the siege. These are the 5-and 10-cent pieces featuring the monogram of Napoleon and the inscription "ANVERS", which is Antwerp. Other provisional coinage was issued for Strasburg; one issue, for Un Decime, is dated 1814 and was made under Napoleon, and another of the same value, dated 1815, was made under Louis XVIII who had become emperor when Napoleon was banished to Elba. The city of Strasburg changed hands between France and Germany, again it was French.

From this time onwards there was a continuous flow of minor wars and sieges, one of these being the siege of Palmanova Fortress in Italy, which was attacked by the Austrians. A quantity of siege notes were printed with values of 25- and 50-centesimi, 1-, 2-, 3- and 6-lira, all stamped "Finance Commission of Palmanova in state of Siege". They were all hand signed and have serial numbers.

About the same time all was not well with the Hungarians, who were fighting for their independence against Austria and Russia. The Hungarian forces had besieged the Austrians in the town of Arad and emergency paper currency had to be printed.

There were seven different kreuzer values, 1-, 2-, 3-, 6-, 10-, 18- and 20-kreuzer, plus 1-, 5- and 10- gulden.

The fortifications around this town had been destroyed many times by the Turks during the early 17th century and were again rebuilt in 1763. The town played a big part in the Hungarian revolution of 1848. After a siege which lasted until August 17, 1849, Gorgie, commandant of the besieged garrison, surrendered. It was from here that Kosuth had made his famous proclamation on the eleventh of the same month. A 10-gulden siege note dated April 20 was offered at £70 in London recently.

The last Hungarian fortress to be besieged was Komarno, now part of Czechoslovakia. Here the Hungarians under their commander Colonel Klapa were able to hold the Russians at bay for two months longer than the other main forces who had already surrendered. Finally on October 4, 1849 they had to submit to the Russian general Paškiewich. Siege notes had been issued in July of the same year with values of 5-, 8- and 10-pengo (or krajozar) which read: This note can be changed into State Currency Notes every Saturday at the Fortress Exchange Office in Komarom—13, July 1849. There are still many more siege paper currency notes reported to have been used, but which have not yet appeared in specialist catalogues. Some of these were issued during the 1870 Franco-Prussian War from Belfort and Langres. The former is in the center of a vast system of fortifications commanding the passage between the Vosges

and the Jura, known as the Trouée de Belfort. It was during January 15-17 that a fierce engagement took place outside its walls; on February 13 the garrison surrendered to the Germans and was allowed to march out with the full honors of war. Langres was another town of military importance situated near the river Marne, strongly fortified in its day.

Siege of Venice

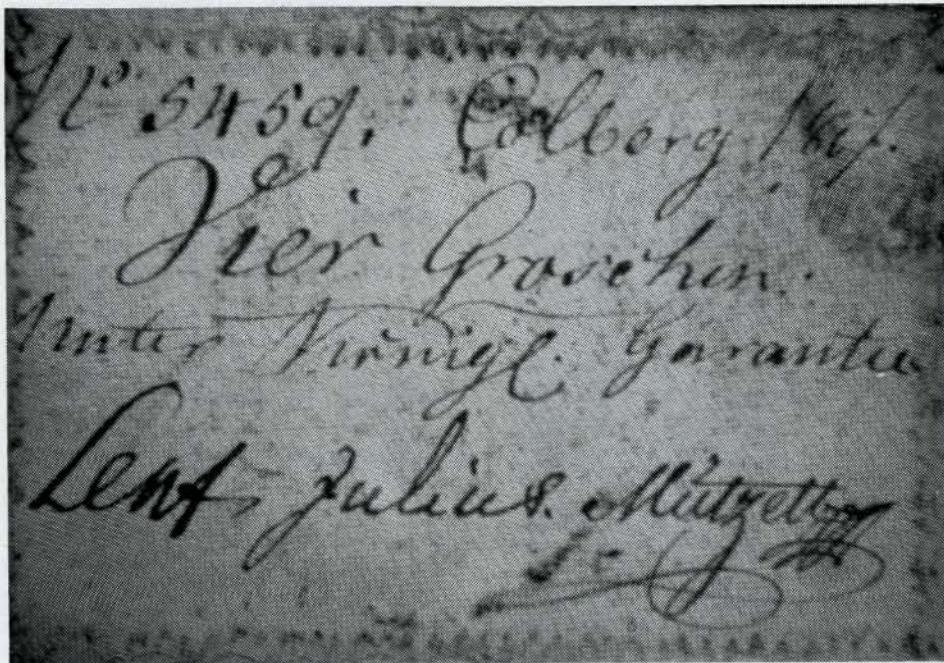
Not all sieges took place on French, German or Austro-Hungarian soil, Italy too came in for its share. The siege of Venice commands attention, particularly because it took place when Italy was seeking a unification of its many separate states. Its once powerful states of Genoa, Parma, Venice, Modena, Lombardy, and Tuscany, all situated in the northern part of Italy, had fallen prey to France, Spain, and Austria. The great Austrian chancellor and statesman, Prince Metternich, ignored the title Italy, declaring this was "just a geographical expression, and as such he was determined to keep it as such."

Venice, perhaps, commands greater attention than any other siege city so far mentioned. Since the year A.D. 1000. Venice had been an independent state ruled by an elected doge (duke) from one of the aristocratic families. Its earliest beginnings came after the Romans were over run by the Goths and Lombards. Many survivors fled to these small islands to escape the wrath of the invaders. For almost two centuries each island had its own ruler, until it was thought wise to have an elected head. The advantage was in creating greater power to stem any possible attack. The small islands were joined by bridges and canals were made to control the waters, which hitherto had been unchecked.

St. Mark

The Venetians, as they now called themselves, began to carve for themselves a name in world history. By the year A.D. 827 they had built a powerful fleet and, as merchant adventurers, prospered and became exceedingly rich. It was about this period, while on a seafaring expedition, they stole the body of St. Mark the Evangelist from its tomb in Alexandria, Egypt.

For the reception of such sacred remains, they built the Cathedral of St. Mark as his last resting place, then year by year they added rich mosaics and other adornments of splendor, even to the extent of bringing the four life size bronze horses from Constantinople during the Fourth Crusade in A.D. 1204. It was from this same city that the renowned Marco Polo, in 1271, set off on his travels which brought him to the Court of the great Kublai Khan.



Siege of Colberg 5 Groschen



Moneta Patriottica 5 Lire

When Napoleon invaded Italy in 1797, Venice lost her power and then her doge when a provisional government was set up. That same year Napoleon handed over Venice and the surrounding territory to Austria. By later treaty of Pressburg, in 1805 it was restored to France while Napoleon was president of Italy (1802-1805). After this he became king until 1814, when he was forced to abdicate and was finally banished to the Isle of Elba.

The years 1848-1849 sparked off uprisings all over Europe. In Bohemia and Hungary Lajos (Louis) Kossuth led his people against Austrian rule. The paper currency issued by this patriotic leader appeared in both the United States and in Great Britain.

Milan was the first to rebel against Austrian domination and succeeded in clearing out the Austrian garrison on March 18, 1848, after five days fighting. At the same time two prominent freedom fighters, Niccolo Thomasso and Danielle Manin, were released. It was the latter who was to declare Venice "The Independent Republic of San Marco" with himself as president. In the meanwhile, the Austrian general Radetzky had moved the remainder of his troops to the Verona area and on receiving reinforcements, recaptured Milan and much of the surrounding country. Venice for a while was safe in the midst of her canals and lagoons, but only until July 20, 1849, when the Austrian forces began in earnest to bombard the city. After a siege of six weeks, with threats of famine and outbreaks of cholera, she had no other option but to give in. One concession made was to allow the main leaders in the republic to go into exile.

The paper currency of this short lived (1848-49) republic is inclined to be rare but at the moment available to collectors. It is attractive in design and for the story that goes along with it.

With the main caption "MONETA PATRIOTTICA", the notes have the values of 1-, 2-, 3-, 5-, 50- and 100-lira, the designs differing with the values. The 1-lire has rather a plain but attractive layout. The 2-lire features two rather "beefy" cherubs in the center. The 3-lire, with a more elaborate setting, features Neptune on one side, balanced with the figure of Justice. In a smaller vein are the seal or emblems of the lion of St. Mark and a crowned sea serpent. The five-lire, as on the other notes, carries: MONETA PATRIOTTICA boldly across the center and even more interesting are the reverse O/P handstamps with the "winged Lion" center and the words: "Controleria — 1848 — Controleria — 1848." There are two types of this issue: one is on plain white paper, the other paper being creamier. The issues mentioned all carry the date 1848; in addition, another issue was prepared with the date 1849.

The urge to end foreign rule all over Italy had already begun and several unsuccessful attempts had been made. It was later that success came when Giuseppe Garibaldi together with his army of "Red Shirts" linked up with Victor Emmanuel and the latter was asked to become king of a united Italy.

But not quite, for Venice and the Papal States were left out. To obtain Venice, Italy was asked to support Prussia in her fight against Austria in 1866. This worked out well and when the peace terms were signed

at Prague, Venice was handed over to become part of Italy proper.

As already mentioned each note is different in design, the 50- and 100-lira designs had been selected with good taste.

In keeping with war currency, some detail on the Kossuth state and bank notes issued by Lajos (Louis) Kossuth, the well-known Hungarian Patriot in 1848-1849 should be included.

This war of independence broke out against the emperor of Austria who was also hereditary king of Hungary, and it was agitated by Kossuth who had been elected member for Budapest in 1847 and who was the leader of the Liberal party. While he was minister of Finance in the Hungarian ministry he issued the famous Kossuth notes.

To stage the revolt he demanded an army of 200,000 Croats and 42 million florins (forints) and got them all, backed up with great enthusiasm.

He immediately proclaimed independence and virtually made himself dictator and carried out a war against Austria with great energy. It was after General Gorgei's surrender at Villagos in 1849 that Kossuth fled to Turkey, afterwards visiting England and the United States between 1852 and 1862.

The Kossuth notes had been issued to help his cause in both countries, and in the later variety were in the form of Promissory notes.

The first issue made by Kossuth consisted of "Kamatos utalvany", interest paying legal tender treasury bills with values of 50-, 100- and 500-forints in three types:

- a. without coupon, loan for three months,
- b. with coupon, loan for twelve months,
- c. without coupon, loan for twelve months.

Those promissory notes issued in the United States with U.S. permission to raise funds for the cause are dated February 2, 1852 and have values of 1-, 5-, 10-, 50- and 100-dollars; a second issue of the \$50 and \$100 notes is dated July 1852.

A further issue, printed at Philadelphia in 1852, was in forints: 1-, 2- and 5-forints. The final issues were made in London in 1861 in the Hungarian language on white W/M paper showing the Hungarian arms and the word "RESURGO"; all with the Kossuth signature. Alas, at the request of the Austrian Emperor, the whole issue was confiscated by the British government and burnt, except for a few specimens of each denomination.

The U.S.A. issue "Dated at New York Feb. 1852 for ONE DOLLAR" has underneath the value "HUNGARIAN FUND": On demand one year after the establishment of the INDEPENDENT HUNGAR-

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Currency . . .

(continued from page 93)

IAN GOVERNMENT the holder hereof shall be entitled to ONE DOLLAR payable at the National Treasury etc., etc. A standing figure of Kossuth is featured on the left of the note.

The second issue of the Kossuth U.S.A. notes from the Philadelphia printers has no date and is in the Hungarian language.

At the moment it is easy for collectors to acquire these notes at very reasonable cost. All are fairly large notes, 190x82mm; slight variations of design will be noticed.

Chapter 3

Civil War of America 1861-1865

IN America, during the Civil War, 1861-1865, vast quantities of paper currency came into use from the Confederate States. In addition P.O.W. scrip was known to have been used. The exact amount and how many camps used it, is uncertain.

At Camp Douglas, in Chicago, Illinois, where 7,000 Confederate prisoners were held, 5 and 10 cent notes as well as the 1 dollar value were issued to the prisoners. So far we have not traced any other camp issues although regarding the camps themselves, much information and criticism has been brought to light.

Among the complaints in general are those of bad organization, overcrowding, exploitation by prison staffs and rioting.

The camp whose name still rankles in the minds of Americans even today is that of Andersonville in Georgia where fraud, corruption and bad management was astonishing. In six months approximately 43,000 diseased and wounded prisoners were treated by a small medical staff and about 13,000 died.

The camp commandant, Capt. Harry Wirz had been selected as a suitable person on account of his hatred for the "Yankees," a name commonly attached to New Yorkers. The camp site was an open space expected to accommodate 300 Union P.O.W.s who were to be held in "Shebangs," although at first there was no shelter and prisoners just sat down in the mud in sheer despair. This number soon increased to 700 with the intake of the 7th. Connecticut, the 47th, 48th and 54th New York regiments and 7th New Hampshire.

As time went on morale suffered, newcomers, like the West Virginians entering the camp with their bed rolls and hav-

sacks, were soon marked men with the camp raiders taking charge and the contents changing hands. Even murder was not ruled out and some of the raiders were tried and hung.

On May 24th, 1864, a camp report reveals that many of the prisoner shelters consisted of boughs of trees held up by poles and covered with all kinds of material. Some of the tents had already been allocated for hospital use.

On April 1st the number of prisoners held were	7,160
Additions from other sources	5,787
Prisoners recaptured.	7
	12,954
Number of deaths from 1st of April to May 8th.	728
Number of prisoners who had escaped.	13
Total in camp.	12,213
A later report of August 1864 reports number in camp	29,985
Number in hospital	1,693
Others from various places	3,078
Prisoners recaptured	4
	34,760
Deaths during August	2,993
Transferred	23
Exchanged	21
Escaped	30
Total in camp.	31,693

It was about this time that an exchange of prisoners had been suggested and eventually 20,000 were moved to Savannah for that purpose.

Hospital

The camp itself was built on a stockade style, straddled over a main stream, named "Sweetwater." Its banks were of a swampish nature, but fortunately, there was one main spring that served the camp. At a later date a hospital was built just outside the stockade. A map of the camp gives much more detail, explaining the position very well.

The Camp had been established in November 1863 on a site covering 10½ acres which was later increased to 26. It soon began to get a bad name and it was then that the Federal Secretary of War, E.M. Stanton ordered a retaliation on Confederates held in other prisons. At the same time, complaints were coming in on the treatment of Confederates held in the Federal compounds.

In 1865, the war ended and all prisoners were released from Andersonville and at the same time orders came from Washington that Harry Wirz, late Commandant was to

be brought to the Capital, "Bag and Baggage."

While under escort, a stop was made at Atlanta, Georgia, where he was allowed to take exercise on the platform of the rail station.

Wirz Attacked

With little warning, both he and his escort were attacked, Wirz's coat and shirt were ripped off and he almost lost his trousers in the scuffle as strong attempts were made to kill him. After being supplied with new clothing they shaved off his beard to help insure his personal safety. Ultimately, this man who had treated his prisoners like animals, was tried and sentenced to death by hanging. This was carried out on November 10, 1865. The site of this infamous prison is now a National Park memorializing those who suffered.

Besides Andersonville, another of the Confederate prisons got a bad name for the way prisoners had been treated.

This one, situated at Bibby, Richmond, was a building with a frontage of 140 feet. The number of rooms or "cells" is uncertain, but the Commandant had his officers in the upper rooms of the same building. As is usual with prisoners, escape routes were sought out.

At the end of a lower floor room was a broken fireplace, by this they were able to descend to reach what they called "Rat Hell Cellar," so named on account of the fierce hungry rats that infested it.

From the bottom east wall, 10 feet below the level of the South side of Canal Street, the prisoners were able to dig a tunnel a distance of 40 feet and when the time came, they were able to break into an old shed between Ken's warehouse and the offices of the "James River Towing Company." A high fence between these two buildings made good cover to shield the escapes from the eyes of the outside prison sentries. It was through the carriage gates of these offices that 109 Union officers made their escape in one night.

48 Recaptured

So far, so good, but very soon 48 of them were recaptured, two others were drowned and the remaining 59 were able to reach the Union Army lines safely.

This escape sounds very much like those made by British prisoners during W.W.II.

Another escape was quite different, this time it was a Confederate. While in the United States a few years ago, I stayed with the descendants of families who had fought on both sides during the Civil War.

One, Oscar Grimes of Indiana, while searching through family records, found this

among his grandfather's papers. It was a Federal Army Discharge Certificate. From this I made this record with detail as follows:

"Hiram H. Berrier, at one time Orderly Sergeant of the 10th Virginia Confederate Forces, 1861-1864, had been badly wounded at the Bermuda Hundreds and taken prisoner. While in the Union (or Federal) hospital, he had treatment and had his leg amputated.

By chance he came across a Captain Day. Although, not known to him personally, it was discovered that the Day and Berrier families had been neighbors in North Carolina.

On this family relationship, Day found means of obtaining a blank discharge certificate which he filled in, stating that Berrier was a member of his own regiment, the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

He was able to send for his former house servant, Buck and on his arrival, having provided Berrier with a Union uniform, Buck took him under his care and got him safely through the lines and home."

The detail given on this discharge certificate is included for illustration and reads as follows:

Federal Discharge Paper

To whom it may concern.

THAT Hiram R. Berrier, a Sergeant of Days Cavalry Company (B) & Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry VOLUNTEERS, WHO WAS ENROLLED ON THE 22nd March, One Thousand eight and 61 to serve during the war is hereby DISCHARGED from the service of the UNITED STATES this 28th day of June 1864 at BERMUDA HUNDREDS, VIRGINIA, BY REASON OF the loss of his right leg. Said Hiram R. Berrier was born in Davidson County, in the State of North Carolina, is 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion, grey eyes, dark hair and by occupation WHEN ENROLLED was travelling in Penn. given at Washington, this 17th day of September 1864.

Col. S.G. Claresant
Commanding the Regiment.

It was in 1812 that the United States declared war on Great Britain, mainly on account of her insisting on the right to intercept American ships while Great Britain was at war with France.

The prisoners taken from the United States vessels were mainly transported to England, where at Dartmoor they helped to build the Princetown Parish Church during the years 1813-1814. Today, a memorial window in memory of 218 prisoners who had died during their captivity, can be seen in this church.

Some interesting features came out of the Civil War. One being the use of propaganda envelopes that were issued to the Federals for use in their letters home. One of these pictures the Confederate President, Jefferson Davis, being marched off as a prisoner, followed by a Federal Soldier in a Zouave uniform nudging him along at the point of a bayonet. This carries the caption "His courage kept up to the sticking point" with the addition of "Jeff's March on Washington."

Other envelopes carried a variety of colorful pictures. Some of these are illustrated.

Battle Photography

Among the many firsts in war history worthy of recording are the following:

During the Civil War the first battle photography came into use and also the first balloons used for observation purposes. Sad to say, poison gas made its first wartime appearance. It was in this war that iron clad ships were used and the first submarine became a weapon of destruction, even if it did sink with the vessel it torpedoed.

The Civil War of America was not all open warfare — one siege being well covered in the Daily Dispatch, issued at Richmond Virginia on July 10th, 1863. It quoted an eye witness account of a Confederate soldier who had been one of the defenders while Vicksburg was besieged.

Vicksburg was a fortress town situated on the Mississippi, between Memphis and New Orleans and commanded the river traffic. Orders had been given that it must be held at all costs.

Eye Witness Account

The newspaper quotes the eye witness account as follows:

"May 17, 1863 We fall back on Vicksburg Sunday evening. The Federals commence firing on our lines.

Monday, 18th. This morning the firing became more interesting. The sharpshooters were firing constantly and cannon fire opened below the town, also above the town.

Sunday, Seventh day of the siege. We repulsed the enemy on Tuesday with great slaughter. They charged our lines again on Friday with great fury and daring and succeeded in getting up to our works on several occasions. The firing was heavy and lasted until nightfall. Some prisoners were captured. The Federals were shelling from their mortar boats by the Peninsular and from gun boats below the town. The Federals have had 8 to 10,000 killed during the fight. Our losses were small with 100 killed and

between 3 and 400 wounded.

May 25th, 5 PM An armistice of 5 hours was agreed upon to allow the Federals to bury their dead. During the Armistice some of our lads had a social time with some of the "Feds" and got some Northern papers. They say they will not charge our works again, but will starve us out.

May 31st, Sunday. Another week and not much fighting. The "Feds" attempted to move their 16 iron gun clad, Cincinnati down the river. As soon as it came in range of our batteries we opened fire and by the time it had rounded the point it was badly crippled and in sinking condition."

The narrative continues with day to day accounts and finished June 25th.

General Grant

The Federal forces were under the direction of General Grant, and the ironclads, which numbered at times seven, were under Commander Porter.

The siege commander was General Pemberton who at the end of a six week siege had to surrender the fortress of Vicksburg on July 4th, along with the strongest Confederate army of the West.

No siege currency was needed, the South had ample supplies of its own Confederate notes, many with pictures of Jefferson Davis and Generals "Stonewall" Jackson and Beauregard.

There is one particular portion of American history that will never be forgotten. It is worthy of being included among the famous sieges.

In 1835, Mexico held a large proportion of both American and British settlers in her population. Over the years great dissatisfaction had been building up against the bankrupt and inefficient Mexican Government.

Eventually the settlers rose up in revolt and after the battles succeeded in establishing an independent state, then asked to be considered for annexation to become part of the United States. This, however was left in abeyance for a while in case Great Britain objected because of her people in settlement there.

After a period of 5 years, it was finally accomplished in 1840. One memorable episode that took place during the struggle, was the siege and capture of the fortress Alamo at San Antonio by the Mexican army in 1835. During this attack, every defender of the fort lost his life, and as an American historian quoting a similar incident from Greek History stated, "Thermopylae had its

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Currency . . .

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messenger of defeat, Alamo had none." While such an item of siege currency is ruled out, the Alamo commemorates this valiant stand with a "Wooden Nickel" souvenir and America is proud to repeat this gallant action in her many film productions.

The Greek epic, referred to above, dates from 480 B.C. when Leonidas, King of Sparta (491-480 B.C.), who at the head of 500 Spartans and other Greeks, held the Pass of Thermopylae against the vast superior army of the Persian King Xerxes for two days. Finally a traitor showed the Persians a secret path over the mountains, allowing this small force to be attacked from the rear. Leonidas and his men fought to the bitter end and not one survived. They had saved the main Greek army by their heroic stand.

Chapter 4

Indian Mutiny & Paris

FEW sieges have had the story of their heroism recorded in poetical form as we find Lord Alfred Tennyson's wonderful description of the defense of Lucknow, 1857-1858.

His long poem features almost every episode of the siege of Residency Palace which lasted for 3 months against the native soldiers who had rebelled against British rule. The moving few lines that end this historical epic read:

"Saved by the valour of Havelock,
Saved by the blessing of Heaven,
"Hold it for fifteen days, we have held
it for eighty-seven.
And ever aloft on the palace roof
the old banner of England blew."

It may not be generally known that while India was under British rule the Union Jack was flown both night and day and never hurled down.

No currency was needed under this siege, but from an account of mutiny it has been discovered that Major William Erskine stationed at Sauger, a fortress town, had issued paper currency.

In order to pay the troops under his command he had notes printed with values from 5 to 50 rupees. At first they were rejected, but later they came into regular use and even rose to a premium in the local market. When called in for redemption, it is stated that almost every note turned up for payment. There is still a chance that some of these will turn up; if so they will prove a top rarity.

A result of further research within recent months, was the disclosure that the troops who took part in the memorable Relief of Lucknow were awarded prize (or bounty) money.

The gallant defense of the Residency under Sir Henry Lawrence, that lasted until September 25, 1858, came to an end when General Sir Henry Havelock and General Outram broke through the mutineers and made their entry into Lucknow. Prior to this, Lawrence had been mortally wounded and did not share in the rejoicings of the men, women and children that greeted the British force led by the Pipes of the 93rd. Sutherland Highlanders who had fought the enemy clad in their full highland regalia, feather bonnets, scarlet doublets, kilt, etc.

While one is aware that prize or bounty money was a recognized award in the Navy, it might be a surprise to find it being paid to the Army who took part in the capture of Lucknow. This comes from a letter in the Archives of the National Army Museum, Chelsea, London:

Royal Hospital, Chelsea (SW)
3rd Nov. 1865

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your application for prize money for the capture of Lucknow on account of your service as Adjutant .. in the 7th Regiment of Hussars and am directed to transmit the enclosed Form of Bill to enable you to obtain your share; Vis £12.0.0.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your Most Obedient Servant,
George Burke
Secretary

Capt. Mould,
New Uttoxeter Road
Derby

Simultaneously, by chance, another Lucknow item turned up from Switzerland. It had been included in an Auction List of paper currency, an award to a private soldier for the same siege. A copy of this is illustrated:

At Seven Days Sight, pay to Messrs. Cox and Company, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, London, the Regimental Agent, the amount of the Share of Prize or Bounty Money due to John Daley in respect of his services as a Private in the 90th Regiment of Foot at the Capture of Lucknow in the year 1858 or the portion of such share legally payable to me.

To the Lords and Others Claimants Signature
Commissioners of Edward X Daley
Chelsea Hospital Claimant address
Kenaje, Longford

Certificate for a person who is entitled to the Prize Money of a Deceased Soldier.

The usual clauses we leave out, as it is merely a form to be completed by a Minister of the Church or Churchwarden or an Elder to certify that "Edward Daley was the father of the above John Daley." Dated Thirty First Day of October, 1876, this form was addressed to: Messrs. Cox and Compan, Craig's Court, Charing Cross,

LONDON, SW

The 90th of Foot have a very interesting history and in addition, their part in the Siege of Lucknow was most unusual.

One part of the regiment formed part of the Residency garrison and the other part was actually in the relieving forces under Sir Colin Campbell on November 17, 1858.

The mention of the 90th Foot, Light Infantry Regiment later became the 2nd Battalion Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). Originally they had been the Perthshire Light Infantry, formed in the year 1789 by Thomas Graham, a Scottish Laird, after an incident in France during the French Revolution.

He was bringing home the body of his wife for burial from Toulouse to Scotland and was molested and insulted by the acts of a revolutionary party. Partly out of revenge he recruited this regiment for the sole purpose of fighting the French.

The First Battalion of the Cameronians to whom they later joined, also have a unique tradition that dates from the covenanters times. According to Ian Hay, in the "British Infantryman," they carried a Bible under their belts for their Church Parade and post sentries before the service. It is only when the piquet reports "All Clear" does the Commanding Officer instruct the Minister to commence the service.

In the beginning, this regiment was part of a Presbyterian congregation who worshipped in hillside conventicles with sentries posted on the skyline to give warning of any approach of the "King's Men" or "Troops". In addition to the Bible tradition, each company provided an Elder.

In the new arrangements and amalgamations of many regiments, much tradition is likely to disappear, a pity if so, for the military historians of the United States treasure an interest in our many old regiments.

Paris 1870

One French siege of major importance saw the end of a monarchy and the establishment of the Third Republic. It happened in 1870 after the Sedan disaster when Emperor Napoleon III surrendered with his army of 25,000 officers and men on September 2, 1870. France had already lost 83,000 men in previous actions, all having been made prisoners. The Emperor himself was taken to

the castle of Wilhelmshöhe on September 5 and immediately a Republic was proclaimed in Paris.

By September 19th Paris was surrounded by Germans. At first nothing serious happened, then in October armistice terms were discussed with the King of Prussia along with Prince von Bismarck which brought out no satisfactory result.

In fact, France had no real government. The newly formed one after Sedan was overthrown, leaving no foundation for sound negotiations.

Paris itself covered 23 miles in circumference with high walls, 94 bastions, a moat and a defense of 15 forts making it one of the strongest fortified cities dating from the year 1840.

With much foresight, in the beginning, she had built up a reasonable stock of food-stuffs which included 25,000 sheep, 40,000 oxen, flour and coal to last at least 12 weeks.

Influx of Refugees

What had not been taken into account was the addition of the many refugees, the troops of General Mahon — which included 3,000 Marines, along with 8,000 sailors. All of which were to tax the ration issue.

Already a defense force of 100,000 men of the conscripted National Guard were mainly additional.

There was a general feeling of frustration and cries from the people "Down with the Empire". A proclamation was issued for the formation of a National Defense Force.

Apart from this 'call to arms' the idea of a Balloon Corps came under consideration. The Gare du Orléans and Gare du Nord were turned into balloon factories. When work got under way, teams of 25 Parisian seamstresses worked each balloon fabric. The Corps itself had its headquarters at the Place Saint Pierre and under the instruction of professional pilots were soon ready for action.

By a decree passed on September 26, 1870, the balloon post was put into operation to enable letters to be flown out of Paris to neutral zones. Afterwards they were sent on to the various addresses.

The first successful flight was by the 'Neptune' in September, when 200 pounds of letters were carried out. Many of these written on flimsy paper got the nickname of "papillons" (butterflies). The greater part of those flights that followed got through to their destination.

Later on, unofficial letter sheets and envelopes were introduced. The authorities preferred people to use a new styled post card. This was to be transmitted on a low postal rate. One of these is illustrated. The

inscription "Par Ballon non Monte" with the added clause "Art. 4. Le Gouvernement se réserve le faculté de retenir toute carte-poste qui contiendrait des renseignement de nature à dire utilisés par ennemi." In addition to this, there were patriotic slogans printed along the margins of the cards. "Gloire et conquêtes signifient crimes; défaite signifie haine et désir de vengeance." Others, when translated, read "Death to the invaders" and "Paris defies the enemy." Some are in German.

First Air Mail

These cards may well be considered the forerunners of the Air Mail of today and the field postcard of W.W. I and II.

The Federal troops in the Civil War of America used envelopes with similar slogans. Such means boosted the moral a great deal.

From the balloon operation came the pigeon post idea. This was the brainwave of a well-known chemist and a prominent photographer from the Government Department. They suggested that messages might be microfilmed and sent into Paris by carrier pigeons.

In this form, with the aid of balloons, the birds could be flown out of Paris to make the return with messages. After this, the films would be reprocessed by enlargement, to a readable size.

The center for receiving the birds was established at Tours which lies about 145 miles southwest of Paris, a distance easily accomplished by a well-trained carrier pigeon.

95,000 Messages Carried

The cost was worked out to a limit of 20 words costing 50 centimes per word. The first flight carried 226 messages on November 14th, followed by a further 500 on the 17th. In all 95,000 messages were carried with 60,000 recorded as having been safely delivered.

It was early in November that the British Embassy left Paris. Even though there was little activity, the citizens were not idle. The need of a stronger defense force prompted one notable to suggest the forming of a Legion of Amazons with a strength of 10 battalions. A special uniform was to be a black cap with an orange band, black blouse and the same colored trousers enriched with an orange stripe.

Paris was not the only city to suffer by this masterful strategy of Count von Bismarck (later to be elevated to be Prince von Bismarck). The war was really one of aggression on the part of Prussia, although Bis-

marck managed to get France to declare war first.

The campaign had been swift and in the capable hands of Helmuth von Moltke. France had no chance. Part of her army was shut up in the city of Metz after three defeats in four days.

One of the towns occupied by the Prussians was Arras. Few people outside France know that there was a plaque on the wall of Levis Barracks commemorating its being occupied by the Germans in 1870. It was there when the writer was billeted with the Grenadier Guards battalion in December 1917. Without a doubt they have not been altered during the years between (Alas, a recent visitor to Arras, informs me that the barracks no longer exist).

Recently the opportunity occurred to have the unique privilege of making copies of a diary form letter written during the 1870-1871 siege of Paris. It was in the hands of Mrs. M.C. Wheelhouse, Beeston, Notts. Parts of this interesting record is given as written by her ancestor.

Paris, September 30, 1870

I begin this letter today — I shall add a letter now and then, as soon as the letter mail is open I shall send it all.

I have just recovered from Small Pox but I am still up against it. (there was a great deal of Small Pox during the siege.)

" — fresh butter is 10 Frs a pound and cheese is not to be had — meat can only be had for fighting — the butcher is only allowed so much per day and for days we have not been able to get any.

Today we have a morsel of steak — potatoes are 2 Frs the measure (enough for three times) in fact there is little to be had, I cannot imagine what we can do.

Every Frenchman is armed and all the foreigners are on ambulance service. In short, Paris is in a state not to be described.

Most shops are shut up and the people miserable.

A personal note creeps in with "I miss little Maude dreadfully, she was getting on nicely and such a good little girl, she was buried on the Tuesday . . . 48 hours is the longest we can keep a dead body."

Today, Oct. 3rd. we had a piece of horse for our dinner, very good, rather like beef.

Charlie is always shouting "Vive la France" — "A bas les Prussians and a bas Bismarck."

Oct. 4th. I forgot to tell you that there is a scarcity of milk and eggs and they are very dear. They are trying to pass a law to prevent the landlords claiming this quarters rent. I only hope they succeed, we have enough to pay lately without paying that.

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Currency . . .

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Further on in the diary it begins:

"Oh dear what a cold winter and the wood is now rationed to 50 pound for 6 days. Just fancy 6 days! I suppose they are trying to get coal through. Paris is now full of soldiers. They have been obliged to give up their positions to the Prussians, consequently we are all now prisoners of war.

Regarding letters, so long as the letters are sent open, they can be forwarded, they read them and seal them with a red wafer". (Apparently towards the end of the siege the people of Paris were allowed to send their mail under certain conditions.)

Balloon Post

"I conclude you did not get the two letters we sent by balloon post? I must leave off now and blow the fire, it is only by blowing that it will burn. We have no coal and can only get green wood to burn.

Some of the bridges over the Seine are all in a heap in the middle of the river—really it is five months since I heard from any of you, how pleased I shall be to get a letter. I am afraid that there will not be peace after all.

Up to the 100th day of the siege, activity was only slight, then came the heaviest bombardment on the forts, food stocks are running low, although there is still plenty of wine.

Some shops have resorted to selling cats and dogs which are openly displayed for sale. The cats taste like rabbit but the dogs are more "tough". We do know that the animals and birds from the Zoo were sold and slaughtered to provide meat for the population. Even the elephants suffered the same fate.

"We have a good doctor, such a nice man, he is a doctor in the army and has been a great deal in India, he gives his services free to the poor during the siege."

Charlie made a good dinner tonight - he had some potatoes sent him today and tonight we had some along with strong horse tea. They say we shall have white bread tomorrow . . . what a treat.

Well good bye for the night, I am going to prepare the dinner, the horse that made the tea, stewed up with some vegetables that Roland got. I paid 2 Frs for 4 carrots. The other day I fancied cabbage "4 Frs." the women said "and not dear either."

The fire is out and as we cannot afford any more wood, it is awfully cold and we are going to bed — time 20 minutes past 7. I am so hungry, we had horse again for dinner but

I could not fancy it much, I could not do it with onions as I usually do. It was fat and the fat of a horse is like the fat of a goose — a taste I do not admire.

February 27, 1871

As yet we have not benefited by the armistice, a train of provisions arrived on Sunday from the people of London, but not distributed yet. A few things come in, but are dreadfully dear.

I think that William (Emperor) is a monster to keep us out of provisions during the armistice. The English here have been given permission to leave if they wish. No English bread to be had, they cannot get the yeast . . . that is worse than all to me, I have been eating barley bread for some time, now there is no more to be had. . . ."

The diary extracts terminate here, the siege is almost over.

Bombardments on Paris increased in strength from the beginning of January until the 27th when the armistice was agreed upon. Prior to this date, on the 18th, William of Prussia was proclaimed Emperor of all Germany. The first step to becoming a dominant power in Europe.

One month after the armistice date, came the signing of the treaty between France and Germany in the Hall of Mirrors, at the Palace of Versailles. An indemnity of 5 million francs was demanded, allowing a period of 3 years for payment. In addition, France was to hand over the valuable province of Alsace Lorraine, the city of Nancy to remain in French hands. This was a sad blow but eventually rectified at the close of the 1914-1918 war when the province was returned to France.

The humiliating climax to the treaty signing was the ceremonial victory parade of the German troops down the famous Champs-Elysees, an incident that was to be repeated during the 1939-1945 war. As one might add, history repeats itself.

Although we have little to illustrate this great siege, its story is worthy of a place among the others.

Gordon of Khartoum 1884-1885

Readers of the Egyptian Year Book published in 1885 by William Blackwood & Sons and the Gladstone Almanack of the same year, will be greatly enlightened by the government reports.

Income tax had been 2d in the £1 under the Disraeli government in 1875 and under the Gladstone regime in 1884 it had risen to 5d.

Further reading enables one to follow the events up to General Gordon being besieged in Khartoum.

In the years prior to 1884, the Sudan had

been grossly misruled by the Egyptian government. It had been a headache ever since the Khedive had asked Britain to provide a British officer to be governor in 1875. The choice had fallen upon Gordon who had already distinguished himself during the Chinese uprising of 1860-1865, gaining the sobriquet "Chinese Gordon" on account of his skillful handling of the situation. He remained in the Sudan as Governor until 1879.

In 1884 his services were called upon again to go to Khartoum. In the years between, a Mohammedan fanatic, calling himself the MHADI or Messiah had raised a revolt. The British forces and native troops had been powerless to suppress it.

On November 2, 1883 a whole army of 13,000 men had been massacred along with its commander, General Hicks. In December, 1,000 Egyptians had suffered the same fate within 20 miles of the nearest British troops. Then on the 4th of February, 1884, 96 officers and 2,250 men were surrounded and slaughtered.

According to the "Egyptian Red Book", Gladstone and his government did nothing. Gladstone himself was too busy presenting busts of himself or planting trees in his personal honor for various societies.

Nothing further was happening except the interchange of messages, then finally Gladstone decided to abandon the Sudan in January 1884. However, in the face of severe criticism he was forced to change his mind and immediately sent for Gordon.

Tenders Resignation

General Gordon had already tendered his resignation on another military matter. It had been said that Gordon had no wish to go to Khartoum, but stated that he would only go if he were ordered. "He was Ordered" and given instructions to evacuate all Egyptian troops from the Sudan.

On the evening of January 18, General Gordon was at the Charing Cross Station to commence his journey, via Calais.

"Lord Wolseley carried the General's portmanteau, Lord Granville obtained his ticket and the Duke of Cambridge held open the carriage door for him. By February 18th, Gordon had crossed the desert to Khartoum for the impossible task of bringing 20,000 troops and 30,000 civilians out of safety.

The immediate on the spot conclusions were that the people must have protection and at once he decided to form a garrison.

This was composed of black troops, formerly slaves of the Sudanese who had gone over to the Mahdi. According to Gordon's diary, which he kept with great care, he had:

2,316 black troops who were regulars.

1,421 white troops who were regulars.

1,906 Cairo Bashi Basouks
(Turkish emergency force)

2,330 Shaggia and

692 enlisted townspeople.

He was fortunate to have ample guns and ammunition, easily replenished from the Khartoum arsenal which could produce 40,000 rounds weekly.

Gordon was counting on the fact that the Mahdi would soon run short of ammunition and that the defenders of Khartoum would hold the advantage. The ration situation was extremely good, only the finance problem gave some worry. On his arrival at Khartoum he had been faced with an almost empty treasury, with troops and officials 3 months in arrears, needing payment.

Cash Needed

In spite of an amount of £60,000 Egyptian pounds sent to him from the Egyptian Treasury there was need for more cash. No loans were available in the town itself, so the urgency demanded other means, namely to issue promissory notes.

Gordon designed the notes, although others claim to have given help. The general inscription given in Arabic and translated leaves the top line giving the value, ie: "One Hundred official Piastres".

"This sum is accepted and will be paid by the treasury in Khartoum or Cairo any time 6 months after today, April 25, 1884." Underneath this is the Governor General's hand stamp on the left. Then "Ghirdoun Pasha (Arabic); after this on the right is the Arabic seal of Gordon and his reproduced hand signature. "C.G. Gordon".

One should add, only the values of 100 piastres show the Governor General's stamp. Only the higher values were signed Major General after C.G. Gordon.

The complete range of 10 notes include 5-, 10-, 20-, 100-, 500-, 1,000-, 2,000-, 2,500- and 5,000 piastres, plus the £E.50.

Up to December 15, Gordon had issued the equivalent of £E 78,000. The E of course stands for Egyptian Pounds which have a value of 100 piastres.



500 Piastres Note

One of the two illustrated notes was purchased in Korti from one of the defenders of the siege by C.N. Colville in 1885, who added a quotation from Gordon's own diary which he carefully kept; it reads thus:

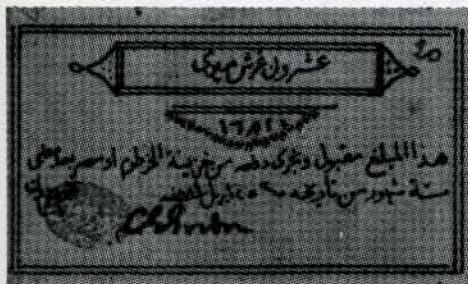
"I offered in paying the three months "backsheech" to the troops, to give order for bulk of £E 120, but they refused to accept these. They wanted regular paper money, so I issued £E 10,000 more in £E 50 notes. In this paper money, I am personally responsible for the liquidation and anyone can bring action against me, in my personal capacity, to recover the money. While in the orders it might be a query, whether they (meaning the authorities in Cairo) might not decline to pay the order. Paper cannot be bought at a discount, people have tried to buy it up, but have failed."

In the meantime, Gordon was busy. He had already evacuated 2,500 women, children and wounded persons from the garrison. The siege proper began on March 21, 1884 and lasted until January 26, 1885. Its story is almost as fresh today as it came before the British public during Gladstone's government.

In spite of the regular despatches from Khartoum and Parliament, Ministers refused to understand that Gordon needed help in the changed circumstances. The two publications already give extracts of speeches, press reports and messages to and fro that are most enlightening to read.

In the early months of 1885, repeated appeals for reinforcements to be sent to Egypt were ignored. Only prayers were being offered in the churches in Britain for the garrison's safety. At last, when Queen Victoria appealed to the government, voicing the opinion of the people, did parliament decide to send an expedition. Even then, there was considerable delay and it was August 30th before arrangements were complete.

At last General Wolsley and his army got under way with all arrangements made under the very able and enterprising travel agent, Thomas Cook. By October 4th, the expedition force arrived in Egypt and for four days they waited at Wady Halfa for supplies.



20 Piastres Note

By the 19th came the news that the Mahdi was advancing rapidly on Khartoum. Lord Wolsley and his forces were not, and it was not until November 5th that the British expedition finally got on the way. They went by boat up the Nile. The average speed of the whale boats they used was barely five miles a day.

On November 26, Gordon writes "I will accept nothing from the Gladstone government. I will not even let them pay me my expenses. I will never put my foot in England again." Alas, the latter remark was only too true.

By December 16 Lord Wolesley had reached Korti where he remained until December 27. On that date he stated that arrangements were nearly complete for an advance. A messenger from Gordon arrives with a verbal message stating: We are besieged on three sides. Fighting goes on day and night. Enemy are numerous. Our troops are suffering from lack of provisions. Food, we have a little, some grain and biscuit. We want you to come quickly. Do this without letting rumors of your approach spread abroad."

At last, on January 24, after 3 months delay, Sir Charles Wilson and his relief advance in the direction of Khartoum while Lord Wolesley stays at Korti. A final letter arrives from Gordon, "All is up. I expect a catastrophe in ten days time. It would not have been so if our people had kept me better informed of their intentions. My adieux to you all."

Gordon Assassinated

After a year's gallant defense, waiting for the succour that never came, Khartoum fell, Gordon was betrayed and assassinated.

There is no finer tribute ever paid to General Gordon than the picture that appeared in the February issue in the 1885 number of PUNCH. This, by the famous artist cartoonist, Tenniel, with its caption "TOO LATE", will ever be remembered.

This great Christian soldier, with his love for young people provided the inspiration to establish the "Gordon Boys' Home" which has done wonderful work in different parts of the country.

A very full account of the Gordon Siege Note issue appeared in the International Bank Note Society Journal. It was contributed by Mr. Martin Parr who was Private Secretary to the Governor of the Sudan 44 years ago. While in this capacity, he carried out some valuable research on their issue, handling over 3,000 of the notes still located in the country.

(continued on next page)

Currency . . .

(continued from page 99)

Chapter 5 Boer War Period 1889- 1902

Among the many sieges of the Boer War campaign, Mafeking still commands the greatest attention. The two main factors being, the issue of paper currency that has become a rarity among paper currency collectors and its garrison commander, Baden Powell, later founder of the Boy Scout movement in 1908.

To get the full story of Mafeking, one begins with the landing of Brevet Colonel Robert S. S. Baden Powell at Capetown on July 26, 1899.

Mounted Infantry

He had instructions to raise two regiments of mounted infantry and in the event of war to organize the defense of the frontiers of Rhodesia and Bechuanaland. In addition he was to keep the enemy occupied and away from their main forces.

By September 1899 he had accomplished the first part of the object. It had not been easy to get the authorities to collaborate on supplying horses, mules, oxen and arms, all being on short supply. Mafeking, which means "The place in the Rocks" in Bechuana language was selected to be his headquarters. A wise choice, for immediately war was declared; a Boer force was advancing on Mafeking. The first act that sparked off the war was the de-railment of an armoured train with supplies for Mafeking. It happened at the Kraipan Railway siding about 40 miles south of the town on October 13, 1899.

At that moment General Piet Cronje was advancing at the head of 5 Commando units with a strength of 6,750 men, 6 Krupp guns and 4 Vickers Maxims. This was intended to be an easy victory for the Boers, but Baden Powell, already nicknamed as "the wolf that never sleeps" was fully on the alert and prepared to withstand any attack.

Open Town

Mafeking was, what one might term, an "open town", it had no proper fortifications, although every advantage had been taken of its natural surroundings.

The houses were of the single story brick built type occupied by a mere 1,500 plus those of the native Stadt with about 7,000 natives and refugees. In addition, was the

defense force numbering 1,200 officers and men. Of these only 576 were armed with the Long Lee-Enfield magazine rifle, the remainder had to use the old Martini-Henry that was introduced in 1876. As for guns, they had four seven pounders, one hotchkiss and a Vickers Maxim, also a 2" Nordenfeldt.

The towns water supply had been mainly outside, but wells had been sunk within the town in preparation for any emergency, and as for food supplies they appeared to be adequate.

Cronje Attacks

On October 16th, the first attack by Cronje and his force was made without success. By the 21st the Boers had added a 9.4 Creusot gun and with the other guns, a continual bombardment was carried out on Mafeking. By the 23rd of the same month, Cronje sent a message to Baden Powell asking him to surrender; to this he got a negative reply, so the siege was on in earnest.

At the turn of the year when ammunition was running low, a lucky find of over 200 live shells, relics of the Jameson Raid of 1898 was discovered. This find was supplemented by the manufacture of a new gun to be added to the armaments. From an old iron steam pipe, steel rings were shrunk, a water tank, lined with fire bricks formed the furnace. The brass castings, breech block and trunnion rings had been made at the railway foundery. This product when finished was christened "The Wolf", a compliment to Baden Powell. When put into action, it puzzled the Boers as to how another piece of ordnance had been added to the Mafeking defense. It is this same gun, with its name "the Wolf" which is featured on the Mafeking One Pound note. The 'Wolf' gun of Mafeking now rests in the Rotunda at Woolwich.

As the siege continued, small coinage became scarce. None was being paid into the bank by the towns people. To overcome this shortage, Baden Powell consulted Mr. R. Urry of the Standard Bank to arrange that an emergency paper currency should be printed with values of 1/-, 2/- & 3/-.

An agreement was reached and orders placed in the hands of Messrs. Townshend & Son, printers, with Capt. H. Greener, Paymaster to the Garrison for supervision. They were ready for issue in January, 1900, all with the signature of the Garrison Paymaster, Capt. H. Greener. Each note bore the blind embossed stamp of the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

The 1/- was printed in green, 2/- in a darkish red and the 3/- in a brilliant red. The print was a bluish ink on the plain side of Croxley ruled writing paper. There are a number of differences for the expert to look

for such as perforations, use of small letters instead of large and staple holes where the notes were issued in book form.

More important are the 3/- notes of which there was only one issue with some of the serial numbers altered. They are rare.

A second issue was made in February of the 1/- and the 2/- notes, easily recognized by the Serial letter 'A' for January and 'B' for February.

As each printed issue was put into circulation, the Garrison Paymaster paid a cheque into the Standard Bank covering the total value.

The amount paid in for the 1/-, 2/- and 3/-notes was £1,039.

In March the need came for notes of a larger amount. The first effort drawn by Baden Powell (an artist as well as a brilliant soldier) shows a defender behind a field gun and another soldier with the Maxim gun and a shell bursting in between. The value £1 on either side and ONE POUND boldly drawn in a semi-circle along the top.

This, using Baden Powell's own words "was bit out in acid on a copper plate, but when it came to printing, enough pressure could not be obtained, even though we tried putting it through a mangle."

A second design was tried out with wood cuts, but again no success. Eventually a new design was drawn. This showed the Union Jack flying above one of the defenders who was standing with a rifle at the "ready", along side the gun with "wolf" plainly inscribed and a stack of shells along side. On either side are soldiers in a defensive position and a woman holding a baby. On top are the serial numbers and the wording "MAFEKING SIEGE NOTE" and a very large ONE POUND. The inscription reads, "issued by the authority of Colonel R.S.S. Baden-Powell, commanding Rhodesian forces." Additional printing states: "This note is good for One Pound during the Siege and will be exchanged for coin at the Standard Bank on the resumption of Civil Law." "Entered . . . R. Urry . . . H. Greener, Capt. Chief Paymaster" all hand-signed.

Ferroprussiate

This completed effort was photographed using the blue print process (ferroprussiate) developed by Mr. E.C. Ross at the rate of 20 per day and hung up like washing to dry.

The two gunners were not discarded from the earlier £1 design. The local watch maker, C. Riesle made a wood-cut by using two halves of a croquet mallet head, which is beechwood and ideal for engraving.

These were used in the design of the 10/-notes, his initials "CR" are to be found on the off side of the right gunner.

These notes 5 1/2" x 4 1/3" were printed on a near white paper with a light green ink with 10's in each corner. The Royal Arms center with "Mafeking" on the left and "Siege Note" on the right; underneath is "This note is good for TEN SHILLINGS (sterling)." An error was made in the spelling of 'Commanding' . . . the 'D' had been left out making it 'communing'. This error places it in the rare category. A second issue was made with the correct spelling. The amount paid into the bank for the 10/- notes was £3,500 while for the £1 notes only £683.

Redemption

At the close of hostilities and Civil Law again resumed the Standard Bank was prepared to redeem all the Mafeking issue. There was no great rush to exchange for cash, many preferred to keep them as souvenirs. In fact, by 1908 the Standard Bank had only paid out £638.

The War Office had overlooked the fact that the difference of £4,590 was standing to their credit in the bank and immediately published a notice that after 8 years the notes would cease to be legal tender and the bank later paid off the difference and closed the account.

John P. Ineson and myself have done much joint research into the whereabouts of notes in museums, military and provincial both at home and abroad with great success. We have appreciated the help of many collectors of siege currency in tracing the various values.

Up to date we know of 141 of the 1/- issue, 115 of the 2/- issue, 46 of the 3/- issue, but only 8 with altered serial numbers. In the 10/- correct spelling, 158 have been discovered, which proves that these were among the most popular souvenir notes. To these are 53 with the missing 'D' error and the most interesting and rare £1 note, 70 are scattered all over the world.

The most fascinating feature of Mafeking notes is their neat and attractive appearance, a contrast to other emergency issues.

Rationing

Although a system of rationing had to be introduced, the besieged were greatly indebted to the firm of Julius Weil & Son who had built up a large stock of supplies. In addition to these, Major Lord Edward Cecil, Grenadier Guards who was Chief Staff Officer to Baden Powell, the son of Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister, had made a heavy private purchase of goods in Cape Town, thus providing a double advantage to the garrison.

Even so, later in the siege, horses had to

be slaughtered and soup kitchens opened, mainly for the people in the native quarters.

Soup tickets were issued. Horse meat became an issue twice a week to supplement the beef supply and horse meat sausage made its appearance. Another idea was the kind of porridge, called Sowen, made from the husks of oats. Ones' lunch menu might include minced mule and curried locusts, in fact no one really starved during the siege.

As the siege progressed, a trench system came into operation on both sides. It was on October 27th the Boers were observed making preparations for an attack. It was decided to make a raid under the cover of darkness and about 8:30 pm, Captain Fitzclarence and a party of men set off. In case of accidents in the darkness, rifles were not loaded, it was a case of using the bayonet only. The Boers did not have bayonets, their arms were unsuitable for the purpose.

The raid itself was successful, for this daring action and for others that Fitzclarence had taken part in, the Captain was awarded the V.C.

The siege itself was a 'cat and mouse' activity, sometimes the garrison was subject to a six days continual bombardment, and from March onwards more determined attacks were made on the town. It was not such a picnic, as one of our present day writers has tried to make out.

Cronje's Attack

It was in March that the heartening news came of Cronje's defeat at Majuba on the 8th of the month. Cronje, who at first commanded the forces outside Mafeking had handed over his post to Commandant Snyman who was later joined by Commandant Ellof.

On May 12th, Ellof planned an attack to be made from one side of the town, while Snyman concentrated on the opposite.

His effort was made at 4 am and succeeded in entering the town, and for a while everything was promising; until 67 of his men were made prisoners, including himself. The whole attack was then called off.

By now the British forces were on their way to relieve the garrison and by March 17th, Colonel Plummer and Colonel Mahon and their joint forces had fought their way through the Boers and entered the town at 6 pm. Great was the joy of the whole town who had been besieged for 217 days, among those who took part in the relief was Baden Powell's brother, Major Baden Powell.

Mafeking had held out against a force that varied in strength from 3 to 8,000 Boers against a garrison of 2,000 and had suffered 273 killed and wounded.

The muster Roll records:

21 officers,	448 men.	Protectorate Regiment
10 officers,	81 men.	B.S.A. Police
4 officers,	99 men.	Cape Police
5 officers,	77 men.	Bechuanaland Rifles
6 officers,	296 men.	The Town Guard
1 officer,	115 men.	Railway detachment
1 officer,	67 men.	Cape Boy Contingent

A total of 48 officers, 1,183 men.

When the news got through to London, it was a signal for great rejoicing, one may have imagined that the war had already ended; true the end was within days.

Relief of Mafeking

The whole country was soon celebrating Mafeking's release, the London Evening News late edition of May 18th announced in its 'Stop Press', "Relief of Mafeking. Mafeking has been relieved. Food has entered the garrison. Enemy dispersed. — Reuter."

Celebration Dinners were held, souvenir menu cards printed, bells ringing and bonfires lit. The country was in a real festive mood.

Somehow, the siege of Mafeking out shadowed those of Ladysmith, January 6th and relieved on February 28th. Also Kimberley, who had been under siege from October 15th, 1899 until February 10th, 1900. The latter had been subject to more severe rationing than others, soup kitchens and soup tickets had to be issued.

An interesting souvenir item came to light a short while ago at Romsey, Hants, in the shape of a Victoria penny of 1900. This had "MAFEKING" die stamped across the reverse. Its owner, Brian Hook eventually found out that a children's party had been held to celebrate Mafeking and each guest was presented with a penny with this overstrike.

'Siege Sheet'

During the siege, a news sheet was printed and published each day "Issued daily shells permitting" as stated on the "Mafeking Mail Special Siege Sheet" Terms, One Shilling per week, payable in advance."

This valuable 3 columned single page 15" x 8½", now a rare collectors item, contained the General Orders of the Garrison and the social items, even to an advert under "situations required" and an assessment of property. The first issue was dated Nov. 1, 1899.

A deposit Bank had been opened, separate from the Standard Bank. This opened on Sundays with its office in a Dugout in the main street.

(continued next issue)

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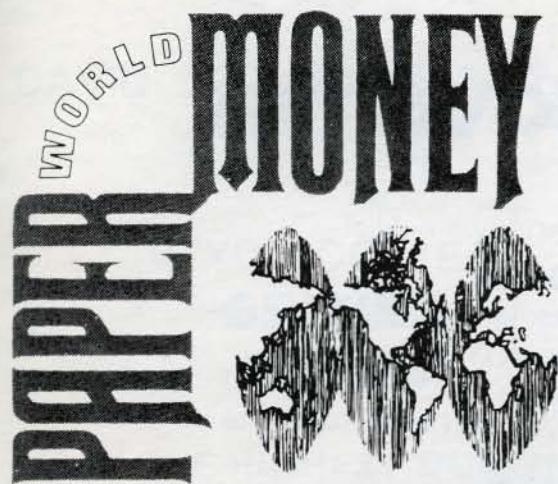
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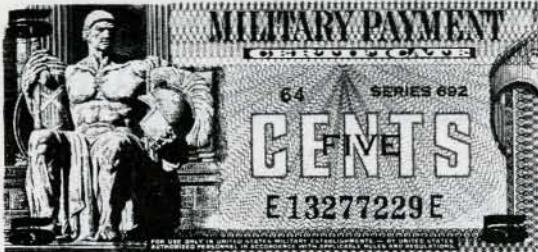
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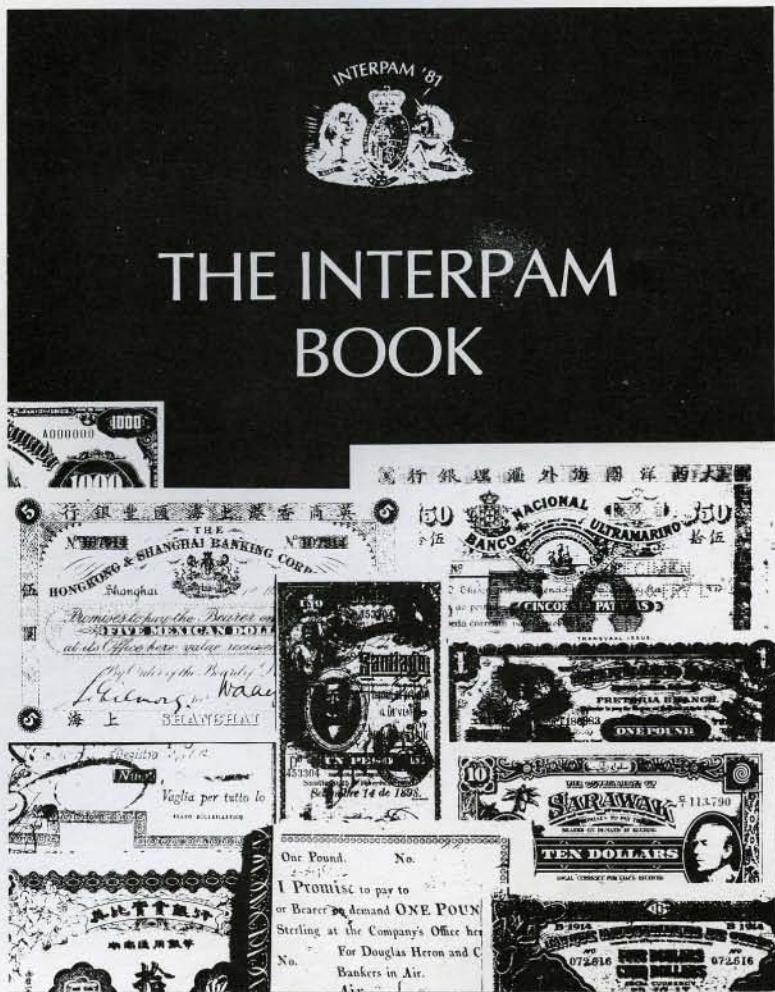
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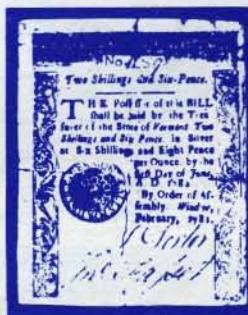
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